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CERTAIN COMEOVERERS

BY

HENRY HOWLAND CRAPO

VOLUME II

WISCONSIN HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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PART V

ANCESTORS

OF

SARAH MORSE SMITH

CONTINUED

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Chapter X

AQUILA CHASE

Came over prior to 1636

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Aquila Chase (Anne Wheeler)	1618 — 1670
Moses Chase (Ann Follansbee)	1663 — 1743
Elizabeth Chase (John Carr)	1693 — 1764
Judith Carr (James Ordway Morse)	1730 — 1768
Judith Morse (Nathaniel Smith)	1758 — 1817
Sarah Morse Smith (Aaron Davis)	1780 — 1869
Serena Davis (George Tappan)	1808 — 1896
Sarah Davis Tappan (William W. Crapo)	1831 — 1893
Stanford T. Crapo (Emma Morley)	1865 —
William Wallace Crapo	1895 —

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AQUILA CHASE

Aquila Chase and his brother, Thomas, were early settlers of Hampton. Their origin in the old country has been variously exploited. The incentive of the "Chase Inheritance" was productive of much speculative genealogical work. A somewhat careful examination of the various published investigations relating to the Chase family leads me to accept the conclusion that Aquila and Thomas of Hampton were sons of Aquila Chase, born in Chesham, Buckinghamshire, August 14, 1580. Aquila of Chesham was unquestionably the son of Richard Chase, who was born in 1542, and was the son of a Thomas of Hundrich in the parish of Chesham. An "unfortunate Thomas Chase was barbarously murdered in 1506 in a small room in which one could not sit nor stand without great inconvenience; this room was adjoining the chapel connected with the palace of the Bishop of Longlance at Woburn, confessor of Henry VIII." It is extremely probable that this unfortunate Thomas was in some way related to Sir William Chase of Chesham, who is said to have been High Steward in the household of Henry VIII. At all events they were of the same name and the same parish. Sir William Chase's eldest son, Richard, born in 1537,

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of nine persons as those who had already gone. George Carr's name is not in this list. He may have been one of the three unaccounted for if the Governor was correct in his statement that there were twelve. At all events, early in 1633 George Carr was settled at Ipswich, and was among the original grantees of land. In 1635 he had a house lot and six acres of planting ground where he was living, and twenty-five acres by "Labour in vain Creek," and six acres more on "Rabbit Hill," and in succeeding years he had other allotments of land. In 1638 he was living on "Robert Andrew's lot."

In 1639 he, with his wife Elizabeth, removed to the newly organized settlement of Colchester, afterwards known as Salisbury. Elizabeth is thought to have been the daughter of Thomas Oliver of Boston, although definite proof is lacking. At the first meeting of the proprietors under a grant from the General Court dated September, 1638, George Carr was granted a house lot. This he seems not to have utilized, settling on an island, then known as Ram Island, later as Carr's Island, in the Merrimack River, lying between Salisbury and Newbury. At a meeting of the freemen of the town of Salisbury in July, 1640, it was ordered that "George Carr shall have the island where he now dwells, as well marsh as upland it being the greatest island within the town bounds in the River Merrimack." He at once started a ferry between Newbury and Salisbury which he was licensed by the town to do. He was not at first very well equipped and

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in 1641 he was presented by the Grand Inquest "for not keeping the ferry, but suffering people to stand waiting at the water side three hours to the prejudice of their health; and taking 4d a head for cattle swimming over the ferry, he not affording them his help."

Carr's Island, lying midway between old Newbury and Salisbury, afforded a means of breaking and shortening the ferriage across the river. The ferry at this point was from the earliest days until a century and a half ago a part of the principal highway from the Massachusetts Colony to New Hampshire and all settlements north of the Merrimack. At a Court holden at Ipswich September 24, 1644, it was ordered that "George Carr keppe ye ferrie att Salisbury at the Island where he now dwelleth for ye space of three years, provided yt hee finds a sufficient horse bote and give diligent attendance." The order specified the tariff for a man at threepence, a horse at eightpence, and the charge for "great cattle," calves, yearlings, goats and hogs. The order also provided "If any bee forced to swimme over a horse for want of a great boate they shall pay nothing," which was clearly reasonable. If the ferriage charges were not paid in cash, but in commodities, the ferryman could charge "a penny a peece more."

In May, 1647, before the three years' privilege had expired, the General Court of the Colony at Boston granted to Tristram Coffin, also your ancestor, who had acquired part of Carr's Island and there lived, the right to keep "a ferry

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on Newbury side, over Merrimac, when the interest of George Carr shall be determined, and George Carr shall have liberty to keep his boate on Salisbury side." George Carr was very indignant at the success of Tristram Coffin in lobbying through this grant in the General Court, and appealed to the town. The town at once remonstrated at the usurpation of jurisdiction on the part of the central government. The controversy, so familiar in later days, hinged on the question of whether the islands in the river were a part of the territorial possessions of the town or remained the property of the Colony. In 1648 the town appointed a committee to settle the difficulty about the ferry with the General Court. Tristram Coffin, however, had the greater "pull." The General Court affirmed its order. It seems to have been characteristic of Coffin to disregard town authority and make application directly to the Governor and assistants at Boston, as appears by his procedure in the matter of his difficulties as an innkeeper in Newbury as will be chronicled hereafter.

The controversy grew rather warm, and the inhabitants took different sides. On one occasion the row was carried on in the meeting-house on lecture day and the participants fined at the next Ipswich Court. December, 1648, the town, in accordance with the recommendations of its committee, overrode the order of the General Court and ordered that "Mr. Carr should have the ffery for fourteene yeares." Carr evidently thought it best to apply to the General Court for a con-

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firmation of this order enabling him to ferry passengers over the full route from Newbury to Salisbury, as he had been accustomed to do. His request was not granted. The Court was evidently opposed in this instance to a monopoly of transportation facilities. It ordered May 2, 1649, as follows: "In answere to the petition of George Carr, the Corte doth conceive it meete that the petitioner shall have the free use of Ram Island so long as he doth or shall diligently attend and serve the country in keeping of the ferry between Salsberry and Newberry. And liberty is granted him as occasion shall present to fetch any passengers from Newberry side and Mr. Coffin hath liberty to fetch any passengers also from Salsberry side, as occasion shall be, that so the country may surely be served."

The action of the General Court was by no means satisfactory to George Carr. He presented a second petition during the same session of the General Court, asking for the exclusive control of the ferry. No action seems to have been taken at that time, but a year later, April 9, 1650, the Court by an elaborate order finally settled this troublesome controversy between your ancestors, George Carr and Tristram Coffin. The order provided that George Carr should build a floating bridge from Newbury to Carr's Island and from Carr's Island to Salisbury, specifying with great minuteness the form of construction of the bridge; and until the bridge was built, Carr was to have the exclusive right of ferriage. In this final bout the victory was with Carr. He had, however,

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committed himself to a considerable undertaking. The capital and labor necessary to construct such a bridge were not to be easily obtained, and it is not to be wondered that it was five years later, in the early summer of 1655, that the bridge was opened to travel. Meanwhile Tristram Coffin, in defiance of the Court, was to some extent at least, operating a rival ferry.

Judge Samuel Symonds, under date of May 5, 1655, after having passed over the bridge on horseback and being entertained by Mr. Carr at his house on the island, wrote as follows:

"Upon this day upon my return from the courts of Dover and York I came with diverse other horsemen that were with me over the float bridge of Merrimack River which George Carr hath built and I find it fully sufficient for passage both for man and horses, so that the former order of the Court in reference to the bridge to be built by the said George Carr, and the especially the last order of the General Court considered, I do clearly apprehend that the usual benefit of the ferry on either side doth of right hence forth belong to him, and, therefore, the other ferryman," (Tristram Coffin) "is hereby required to cease his ferriage usually unless he be employed by the said George Carr and for his use. I conceive it is not amiss that you acquaint the Selectmen of Newbury and Salisbury with this, that so they may be assistant to the Court order if occasion shall require—Samuel Symonds."

The building of this floating bridge was, indeed, an engineering achievement in those early days. The bridge was five feet wide with rails on each side and was supported on pontoons. It was regarded as a marvelous affair, and Mr. Carr's success in the fulfillment of his engagement was recognized and appreciated by the General Court,

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which confirmed Ram Island to him and his heirs forever by an order dated on November 22, 1655. In 1660 the bridge was exempted from taxes, and in 1661 one hundred and fifty acres of land in Salisbury were granted to George Carr as extra remuneration. In 1668 a new ferry was established between Newbury and Amesbury by way of Deer Island and Eagle Island. George Carr petitioned the General Court that he be put in control of this ferry in accordance with the agreement into which he had entered in 1650, by which, as he claimed, he was given the exclusive monopoly of ferriage across the Merrimack. The Court entertained his petition, and later, in 1670, granted him the timber and trees on the islands and the use thereof. In 1676 the importance of the Newbury and Salisbury ferry as a means of transporting troops during King Philip's War was recognized by the General Court, which ordered that George Carr should be given a garrison of seven men for the protection of the ferry "provided the said Carr doe maintayn his garrison and the said men at his owne proper and peculiar charge, and those seven men be constantly kept for the security of the ferry."

George Carr, in addition to his duties as ferryman, was a builder and owner of ships. I found the following record in Salem, which, since it contains several names of persons from whom you descend I transcribe in part: "In consideration of the quarter vessle ye sd George Carr have made over unto William Hilton, as is in writing expressed, have delivered unto ye sd George Carr

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my Indian and all the interest I have in him, to him or to his assigns forever, and I ye sd William Hilton doe bind myself heirs and assigns to George Carr and his assigns to make good ye sale of James the Indian wch I have sold unto ye said George Carr his servant forever or to whom said George Carr shall assign. Witness this 29th December 1649." The instrument is signed by William Hilton, who was, I am led to conclude, one of your ancestors, and also by "James ye Indian, his X marke doth manifest his consent." Two of the witnesses who confirmed their signatures by oath in 1670 were also your ancestors, namely Abraham Toppan and Edmund Greenleaf.

George Carr continued building small vessels at Carr's Island, and was engaged in shipping oak staves to the West Indies. The increasing use of the bridge brought him a good revenue. His active life continued until his death, April 4, 1682. He had made a will which was not acceptable to some of his heirs, and after an elaborate contest it was disallowed and he was declared intestate. Your ancestors, John and Eleanor Bailey, among others, testified that they did not think George Carr "was fit to make a will in his last sickness." The litigation connected with his estate continued for some years, and the Court records concerning it are voluminous. In the final division of George Carr's estate "the great ferry on both sides of the island and the bridge and privileges thereunto belonging" were given to his sons, James Carr, your ancestor, and his brother Richard.

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For a few years James Carr and his brother maintained the ferry without molestation. The growth of Newbury in a direction away from the old crossing, leaving it remote from the main line of travel, caused Captain John March, who kept a tavern opposite Rigg's Island, to request Sir Edmund Andros to permit him to maintain a ferry. Notwithstanding the vigorous protest of James Carr, who relied on the grant to his father in 1650, the Governor's Council granted Captain March's request and informed James Carr that his remedy was by suit at common law. For thirty years the matter was litigated in the Courts. The records of the various proceedings in the trial Court and the General Court are voluminous. First one side won and then the other. As late as 1721 in a proceeding brought by James and Richard Carr the Court, presided over by Chief Justice Samuel Sewall, of whom you will hear much in subsequent notes, found for the defendant and issued an execution for costs against the plaintiff. The Carr's Island ferry continued in operation at least as late as 1734, when Richard Carr, a grandson of George Carr, was drowned "at nine o'clock in the evening while attending to his duties as ferryman." He was the second member of the family who was drowned at the ferry. The growth of Newburyport diverted the travel from the old ferry, and finally it was abandoned altogether.

James Carr, your ancestor, was born in 1650 and died in 1740. He married Mary Sears, who

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was born October 30, 1657. It is from John Carr, the son of James Carr and Mary Sears, that you descend. John Carr married Elizabeth Chase, and their daughter, Judith Carr, married James Ordway Morse. Their daughter, Judith Morse, was the mother of Sarah Morse Smith.

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Chapter XII

JOHN PERKINS

Came over 1631

Lyon

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Thomas Bradbury (Mary Perkins)	1610 — 1695
Judith Bradbury (Caleb Moody)	1638 — 1700
Caleb Moody (Ruth Morse)	1666 — 1741
Judith Moody (Anthony Morse)	1691 — 1775
Caleb Morse (Sarah Ordway)	1711 — 1749
James Ordway Morse (Judith Carr)	1733 — 1762
Judith Morse (Nathaniel Smith)	1758 — 1817
Sarah Morse Smith (Aaron Davis)	1780 — 1869
Serena Davis (George Tappan)	1808 — 1896
Sarah Davis Tappan (William W. Crapo)	1831 — 1893
Stanford T. Crapo (Emma Morley)	1865 —
William Wallace Crapo	1895 —

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THOMAS BRADBURY

Thomas Bradbury was born in the Parish of Wicken Bonant, Middlesex, and there baptized in Saint Margaret's Church, February 28, 1610--11. He was doubtless born in the "Brick House" which had been built for his father Wymond by his father William, who died in 1622. This house is a picturesque Elizabethan mansion still used as a residence. In the Bradbury Memorial by John Merrill Bradbury of Ipswich, published in 1890, there is an interesting and carefully prepared account of the ancestors of Thomas Bradbury. One Robert Bradbury of Ollerset, who was born about 1400 and married a daughter of Robert Davenport, is the earliest authenticated ancestor, but the name seems to have been localized many years before in Ollerset, a small parish in North Derby. The lineal descendants of this Robert were men of wealth and distinction. His grandson, Sir Thomas Bradbury, was Lord Mayor of London in 1509, and Lord of several Manors in Hertfordshire, which passed to his nephew, William Bradbury, whose son Matthew was Lord of the Manor of Wicken Hall, at Wicken Bonant, Middlesex. It was his son, William, who built the "Brick House" at Wicken Bonant in which Thomas, your comeoverer, was born. Thomas

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JOHN BAILEY

John Bailey was a weaver by trade and came from Chippenham, Wilts, England. He, with his oldest son, John, came over in 1635 in the ship Angel Gabriel, sailing from Bristol, with the expectation of making a home in New England and then sending for his wife and other children, or going back to fetch them over. Unfortunately he had a terrible experience in the great storm of August 15, 1635, and was shipwrecked off Pemaquid, now Bristol, in Maine. This storm was probably the worst storm which has ever visited the New England coast. It is said that ship timbers and other wreckage were washed far up the slopes of Old Town Hill in Newbury and could be still seen there in the last century. In Narragansett Bay, the tide rose fourteen feet higher than ordinary and whole villages of Indians were drowned in their wigwams. That John Bailey never again dared to trust himself on the ocean may be readily understood. He was, perhaps, unwise in writing his family about his misadventure, if it was indeed the fear of the passage that deterred them from joining him. At all events they never came, although constantly urged to do so.

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John Bailey, with his son, John, a youth of twenty-two, found their way from the inhospitable shore on which they had been cast to Newbury, and joined the little settlement at Parker River. For only two years did he abide here, and then went in 1637 further into the wilderness, taking with him one William Schooler as a helper, and built a log cabin on the further side of the Merrimack near the mouth of the Powow River. The ruins of an old cellar on what is known as Bailey's Hill can still be discerned. The land on which it stands, a tract of about fifty acres, triangular in shape, running to the Merrimack on the westerly side, and to the Powow on the northerly side, is clearly traced by recorded deeds back to the solitary settler who was the pioneer of this section of the Merrimack country.

A serious trouble came to this well meaning and honest forebear of yours. On June 6, 1637, he and William Schooler were arrested for murder and tried at a Court held at Ipswich. At the trial it was demonstrated that John Bailey had naught whatever to do with the murder, and he was discharged. I will give the story of the murder in the words of Governor Winthrop: "July 28, 1637. Two men were hanged at Boston . . . William Schooler, was a vintner in London, and had been a common adulterer (as himself did confess) and had wounded a man in a duel, for which he fled into the Low Country, and from thence he fled from his captain and came to this country, leaving his wife (a handsome, neat woman) in England. He lived with another

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fellow at Merrimack, and there being a poor maid at Newbury, one Mary Sholy, who had desired a guide to go with her to her master who dwelt at Pascataquack" (Portsmouth) "he inquired her out and agreed for fifteen shillings to conduct her thither. But two days after he returned, and being asked why he returned so soon, he answered that he had carried her within two or three miles of the place and that she would go no further. Being examined for this by the magistrates at Ipswich and no proof found against him, he was let go . . . The body of the maid was found by an Indian about half a year after in the midst of a thick swamp ten miles short of the place he said he left her in . . . Whereupon he was committed, arraigned and condemned by due proceeding . ." Governor Winthrop reviews the evidence, which is hardly sufficient to sustain the verdict.

In 1639 "the other fellow at Merrimack," your ancestor John Bailey, was again in trouble. He was brought before the Court and fined five pounds, a very heavy fine, "for buying lands of Indians without leave of court, with condition if he yield up the lands the fine to be remitted." I have been much impressed with the scrupulous care with which at least superficially, the rights of the Indians were guarded both in Massachusetts and Plymouth colonies. The history of the purchase from the Indians of the territory about the mouth of the Merrimack discloses a watchful solicitude on the part of the community as a whole to treat the aborigine justly if not liberally.

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In 1639 Colchester, afterwards called Salisbury, was settled and John Bailey was one of the proprietors, having lots assigned to him in the first division. Probably he and his son resided in what is now the village of Salisbury soon after 1639. He still retained his holdings up the Merrimack where it would appear he had an exclusive right of fishing, since on January 10, 1642, at a general meeting of the town of Salisbury, it was "Ordered yat ye sole fishing in Powow River shall be taken out of the hands of John Bailey, Senior, for yt he hath forfeited his right given, in not performing ye conditions on which it was granted him." The conditions which he had broken were doubtless the giving to the town its fair share of the fish. In some way Bailey must have satisfied the town that he was not to blame, since the next year it was ordered that "John Bailey is granted sole fishing in ye Powow River tow years on condition that he shall not join any but townsmen, so that ye fish shall not be carried out of towne, and he is not to have more than his share of the alewives, and is to use ye wyers to ye full height, so that the towne may not suffer by the fish escaping."

About 1650 John Bailey, who was then an old man, went to live with his son John Bailey in Newbury. Evidently the fact that he was living apart from his wife was a scandal in the community. In September, 1651, the matter was brought before the Court, and John Bailey was tried and sentenced as follows: "That he is injoined to return unto his wife by next summer

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or send for his wife to come over to him." He never went, and if he sent she never came. He died two months later, on November 2, 1651. That he wished his wife to come to him is manifest by his will, by which he directs his son John to pay his wife six pounds "*if* she comes over." To his son Robert he leaves fifteen pounds, and to his daughters ten pounds apiece, "*if* they come over to New England," and five pounds if they do not. They evidently preferred the five pounds to coming over. In this will he mentions John Emery (Senior) as his "brother," which suggests that his wife may have been a sister of John Emery, in which case you are six times an Emery. John Bailey is a rather pathetic old fellow with whom the world seemed on the whole to go somewhat awry.

John Bailey, the second of the name, was born probably at Chippenham about 1613, and came over with his father. In the first allotment of lands in Salisbury he was granted a homestead. He married Eleanor Emery, a daughter (probably) of John Emery. He was taxed in Salisbury in 1652, 1653 and 1654, and owned land there in 1658. Just when he came over to Newbury side to live is uncertain. He was living there apparently in 1651 when his father died. He settled "on the plain a quarter of a mile from Deer Island." In 1652 he had a dwelling-house and twenty acres of land, which in 1653 he sold to Joanna Huntington. In 1669 he took the oath of allegiance, and again in 1678. He was elected Constable several times, and was a Selectman in

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1673 and possibly during other years. He died in March, 1691, and his widow Eleanor died in 1700.

Isaac Bailey, the son of John Bailey, second, and Eleanor Emery, was born July 22, 1654, and married Sarah Emery, the daughter of John Emery, Junior, June 13, 1683. He died April 25, 1740. From him you are descended in two ways, through his daughter Judith, who married James Ordway, and is an ancestor of Sarah Morse Smith, and through his son, Joshua, who married Sarah Coffin, and is an ancestor of Abner Toppan. You are not, I fancy, exceptional in being able to trace your descent from Judith Bailey Ordway, since when she died in 1775 she left eight children, thirty-five grandchildren, and eighty-five great grandchildren.

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Chapter XVI

THOMAS NEWMAN

Came over 1634

Mary and John

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John Spark (Mary Sennet)	—1704—
Rose Spark (Thomas Newman)	1673 — 1743
Thomas Newman (Elizabeth Phillips)	1693 — 1729
Sarah Newman (Thomas Smith)	1722 —
Nathaniel Smith (Judith Morse)	1752 — 1790
Sarah Morse Smith (Aaron Davis)	1780 — 1869
Serena Davis (George Tappan)	1808 — 1896
Sarah Davis Tappan (William W. Crapo)	1831 — 1893
Stanford T. Crapo (Emma Morley)	1865 —
William Wallace Crapo	1895 —

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JOHN SPARK

Whether John Spark was a comeoverer or was born in Boston, I do not know. I know nothing of his origin. He married Mary Sennet November 26, 1661, Governor John Endicott performing the ceremony. She was born in Boston September 19, 1641. Soon after the marriage John and his wife went to Ipswich. He is first described in Ipswich as a "biskett baker," an apprentice to Obidiah Wood. In 1671 he bought a home from William White, where he probably first established a tavern, since he was licensed as an innkeeper in that year. From that time until his death he was the tavern keeper of Ipswich and became widely known. The old tavern or ordinary as it was called, which was known as "Spark's," was leased from Thomas Bishop and stood near where the public library of Ipswich is now located. As Ipswich was the shire town the tavern was an important institution. The Court was held there. The famous witch cases in 1692 were there tried. Judge Sewall always stopped at this tavern on his circuit. In 1689 soldiers were quartered there, as appears by the petition of John Spark to the General Court for an allowance of something more than the threepence a meal which their commander offered.

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the social position of her parents and kin you have already learned in the note on her sister, Catherine Scott. Anne was much older than Catherine. It is altogether probable that as a girl with her mother she sometimes visited her cousins at Canons Ashby and came in touch with a side of social life which helped to fit her to become the guiding spirit of the Salon which she instituted later in Boston in New England. Her intellectual brilliancy and social charm were conceded by her most bitter enemies. As a magnetic hostess and social leader Anne Hutchinson unquestionably deserved renown, yet the upheaval which she caused in the state and church of Massachusetts in 1636 and 1637 was somewhat fortuitous. As it happened, I fancy that none of her noble progenitors, not even Sir William Cope, a distinct power, not altogether for good, in the reign of Henry VII, were comparable with Anne Hutchinson in the impress which she made upon her time and generation during her brief career in New England. That she directly as well as indirectly affected the lives of a considerable number of your ancestors is therefore not surprising.

When Anne Marbury was twenty-one years old she married a prosperous young merchant of Alford, William Hutchinson. It was on August 9, 1612, that they were joined in matrimony in the village church, doubtless by the bride's father. During the next twenty years her energies were probably sufficiently absorbed in bringing into the world and nurturing a family of fourteen children. That she altogether ceased from social

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activity during this period is hardly conceivable. That she became intensely interested in the religious ideas of her brother in law, John Wheelwright, cannot be doubted. That she was in some degree an inspiration to him is probable. That she sometimes journeyed to Boston, in Lincolnshire, not far from her home in Alford, and listened with enthusiasm to John Cotton's exposition of the word of God is altogether probable. That it was this keen religious interest which caused her to persuade her husband to leave his home and business and seek a new abiding place, where the doctrines in which she so ardently believed were ascendant, is beyond question.

It was on the ship Griffin, which brought two hundred immigrants to Boston in September, 1634, that Anne Hutchinson and her husband came over with all their children, the oldest twenty-one years of age and the youngest a baby little more than a year and a half old, with other members of the Hutchinson family. Mr. Wheelwright and his wife came over two years later. Soon after the Hutchinsons arrived in Boston they settled in the house which William Hutchinson had either caused to be built for him, or purchased from its original builder, at the northwest corner of what is now Washington Street and School Street. This house stood on a half acre lot, and when William Hutchinson was forced to sell it four years later because of the excommunication and banishment of his wife, the property was described as "bounded easterly by the Road to Roxbury; southerly by the lane leading to the Common;

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westerly by land of Thomas Scottos" (subsequently sold to the town and now the site of the City Hall); and "northerly by Major G. Sedwick."

Here stood in my day the "Old Corner Bookstore," a spot dear to the hearts of Bostonians. From that particular corner of the universe have been distributed many startling and compelling ideas. It has, indeed, furnished the local starting place of most of Boston's intellectual propaganda. It seems altogether appropriate that Anne Hutchinson should have here instituted the transcendental movement which more distinctively than any other influence has since dominated the intellectual life of Boston. To this same corner, two and a half centuries after Anne Hutchinson's day, Mary Baker Eddy first brought for sale her incomprehensible book on Science and Health and inaugurated a new epoch in New England transcendentalism. That this Bostonian phase of spiritualized metaphysics which found its originator in Anne Hutchinson, and its highest prototype in Margaret Fuller, has as its latest prophetess Mary Baker Eddy is no more ironical than that the Old Corner Bookstore is now a cigar shop.

The house which stood on the old corner in Anne Hutchinson's day was doubtless not a palatial dwelling, although probably among the better class of houses in the little town of some three thousand inhabitants which had been in existence only a few years. Nearly opposite, on the "road to Roxbury" lived John Winthrop, who was thus

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in a position to watch the goings on of the Hutchinson family. Without doubt he shared in the general estimate of Mistress Hutchinson as a kind and singularly charitable woman. She especially endeared herself in the community by her readiness to assist in cases of childbirth and illness, in which, as an older daughter of a family of twenty and herself the mother of a family of fourteen, she may well have been expert. There can be no doubt that during the first year or two of her residence in Boston she was held in high esteem in the church and community on account of her kind and charitable thoughtfulness of others in distress.

Governor Winthrop, across the way, must have fully sympathized with the active and busy life of the clan of Hutchinsons who came to live opposite him. Nor would he have viewed with alarm the occasional meetings of the women of Boston at Mistress Hutchinson's house at which the sermons of the ministers, and especially of Mr. John Cotton, the assistant or curate, so to speak, of Mr. Wilson, the minister of the First Church of Boston, were discussed and dilated on. These meetings soon came to be held twice a week and in the dearth of other social distractions became very much the vogue, so that finally the men of the community dropped in and joined in the discussions. Anne Hutchinson was unquestionably a clever hostess, and her enthusiasm for the metaphysical aspect of religion, the important current topic of the day, together with her brilliant conversational powers, inevitably made her the chief

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expositor. She was a woman of strong personal likes and dislikes. Unfortunately she had conceived a prejudice against her ordained minister, Mr. Wilson, doubtless a worthy man, but narrow minded and an ultra conventional theologian, and, perhaps, without deliberate intent, she unduly championed the somewhat broader views of his assistant, Mr. Cotton, and the distinctly more radical ideas of her brother in law, Mr. Wheelwright. In her enthusiasm and the self confidence which comes with exceptional mental power uncontrolled by adequate knowledge, she soon began to authoritatively put forth doctrines which were not reconcilable with orthodoxy, and in the end she became convinced that she was an inspired prophetess. Mr. Wheelwright, indeed, stood by her loyally to the bitter end, but Mr. Cotton was finally forced by reasons of policy to repudiate her interpretations of his doctrines in a way which Mr. Adams says "was simply pitiable, — the ignominious page in an otherwise worthy life." Cotton was the adored idol of Anne Hutchinson and her avowed admirer and ally during her period of ascendancy. He wrote of her that she "was well beloved and all the faithful embraced her conference and blessed God for her fruitful discourses." When the tide turned against her and "he made haste to walk in the Covenant of Works, — the walk was a dirty one," says Mr. Adams.

There was a time during her brilliant assumption of the role of prophetess when she seemed to have practically the whole community of Boston

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under the sway of her magnetic influence. Sir Harry Vane, the "Boy Governor," was completely captivated by this middle aged woman and enthusiastically espoused her cause to his own political undoing, resulting in his ignominious return to England. This brilliant boy of highly sensitive and aristocratic impulses, with his generous whole souled championship of liberty of conscience, by his devotion to Anne Hutchinson bore a remarkable testimony to the unusual charm and power of the woman.

Although Anne Hutchinson succeeded in captivating most of the clergy as well as the laity of Boston, the suburban ministers, who did not come within reach of her personal charm, began to revolt against the manifest heresies which she was promulgating, and the magistrates began to perceive that she was in fact undermining the foundations on which their clerical government rested. There can be no question that Mr. Wilson, the minister of Boston, was thoroughly right in the advice he gave the magistrates that Anne Hutchinson must be curbed or the whole state would fall asunder. And so it is not surprising that Governor Winthrop, who so thoroughly believed in the divine guidance of the clergy as assistants to the magistrates, wrote in his diary under date of August 21, 1636: "One Mrs. Hutchinson, a member of the Church of Boston, a woman of ready wit and bold spirit, brought over with her two dangerous errors; (1) that the person of the Holy Ghost dwells in justified persons; (2) that no sanctification can help to evidence to us our

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justification. From these two grew many branches." It was not long before the branches had grown to such an alarming extent that they threatened to fall and crush the Boston hierarchy, and Governor Winthrop was perforce obliged to take a firm stand on the side of established clerical authority, and in the end to become Anne Hutchinson's judge and executioner. And yet, with that sweet naivete which characterizes Winthrop, he confesses that "as to the precise difference" between the views of Mrs. Hutchinson and her opponents "no man could tell except some few who knew the bottom of the matter where the difference lay." It certainly is difficult for us now to tell the difference. It seems to have been metaphysical rather than theological. At all events, the difference finally came to the issue between a "Covenant of Grace" and a "Covenant of Works." Some unsympathetic critic of Anne Hutchinson has said that the whole controversy was, after all, based on her personal attitude towards the several ministers of the Colony; those whom she liked she asserted were under a Covenant of Grace; those whom she disliked were under a Covenant of Works. When Mr. Wilson stood up to preach at lecture time, Mrs. Hutchinson left the church; when Mr. Cotton spoke, she stayed and listened; when Mr. Wheelwright discoursed, she hung upon his words and going home gave forth his teachings, with emendations of her own, to her admiring following.

"The town and country were distracted with these subtleties," says Governor Hutchinson, her

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grandson. The whole community was disturbed. The schism in the church became necessarily a political upheaval, which threatened the disruption of the government. The crisis came when Winthrop displaced Sir Harry Vane in the election for Governor held in Cambridge, May 17, 1637. This election, of which you will hear further in these notes, has probably never been paralleled in the intensity of excitement of the voters of Massachusetts. As a result the orthodox clerical party came into full power and the short lived ascendancy of the Antinomians ceased. Mr. Wheelwright was the first object of the government's attack. He was tried and banished. Then Anne Hutchinson "the breeder and nourisher of all these distempers" was brought before the Court on an indictment of "traducing the ministers and their ministry in this country." On this indictment there can be no question that she was guilty.

The trial took place in Cambridge in the rude frame building which was used as the meeting-house. It was at what is now the corner of Mount Auburn and Dunster Streets. "The season" writes Mr. Adams, "was one of unusual severity and the days the shortest of the year. No pretence was made of warming the barrack-like edifice. All told the Court consisted of some forty members, nine of whom were magistrates, but the building was thronged, almost every person of note in the province being there. Indeed, nothing in the history of Massachusetts, up to this time, had ever excited so great an interest."

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Mr. Adams describes the scene with much vividness. When he comes to speak of the culprit he calls her "a woman of thirty-six or seven years of age." In this error I have found all the historians of Anne Hutchinson share. She was, as a matter of fact, forty-six years old and a grandmother when she faced that tribunal. Another narrator of this dramatic scene says "She was calm and respectful. The hard, determined faces of her judges were in striking contrast to her slight, delicate frame and sensitive face. Yet, as she stood before the Court, Anne Hutchinson was not afraid. She recalled the story of Daniel and how 'the princes and presidents sought matter against him concerning the law of God and cast him into the lions' den from which the Lord delivered him' as he assuredly would deliver her."

Although the Court itself of its own motion had proceeded against her, and had determined in advance to find her guilty, the affair was carried on with a seemly observance of judicial form. Governor Winthrop proclaimed the sentence, which was thus entered on the Colony Records: "Mrs. Hutchinson (the wife of Mr. William Hutchinson) being convented for traducing the ministers, and their ministry in this country, she declared voluntarily her revelations for her ground, and that she should be delivered, and the Court ruined, with their posterity; and thereupon was banished, and, the meanwhile, was committed to Mr. Joseph Welde until the Court shall dispose of her."

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Anne Hutchinson might well have chosen the lions' den had the alternative been offered her. Mr. Welde was her most venomous enemy. He called her, among other pretty epithets, a "paramour of Satan" and the "American Jezebel." Her enforced residence for many months in his house at Roxbury was vastly more severe a sentence than solitary confinement in a prison cell. She was allowed to see neither her husband nor children without special leave of the Court. She was, however, frequently visited by "holy inquisitors." As Winthrop sagely observed, "it could not be expected that Satan would lose the opportunity of making choice of so fit an instrument so long as any hope remained to attain his mischievous end in darkening the saving truth of the Lord Jesus and disturbing the peace of his churches." Consequently, the clergy of the Colony were valiant in the fight against the Devil in the person of Mrs. Hutchinson and they continually and vigorously labored with her. In these assaults she showed a marvellous ability as a controversialist, but it was inevitable that she should in her unlearned enthusiasm lay herself open to a much more heinous charge than "traducing the ministers," namely, the charge of absolute heresy to the fundamental doctrines of the church of God. On this charge she was brought before the church in Boston one Thursday Lecture Day after sermon in March, 1638. Mr. Adams remarks that "the scene that ensued, though sufficiently interesting, was, from the religious point of view far from edifying." She was subjected to a verbal

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inquisition which must have called on her utmost powers of mental and physical capacity. "It was," writes Mr. Adams, "eight o'clock of the March evening when the hungry and wearied congregation at last broke up. Through ten consecutive hours those composing it had sat on hard and crowded benches." It was found that Mrs. Hutchinson's courage "was giving way under the tremendous pressure to which she had been subjected" and she was consequently given over to the care of Mr. Cotton and Mr. Davenport, who labored with her to such an extent that she agreed to publicly recant. But it was too late, the church would accept no recantation. Anne Hutchinson must be excommunicated. John Wilson, the man whom she most despised, proclaimed the sentence. "Therefore in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ and in the name of the church I do not only pronounce you worthy to be cast out, but I do cast you out; and in the name of Christ I do deliver you up to Satan . . . . And I do account you from this time forth to be a Heathen and a Publican . . . . therefore I command you in the name of Christ Jesus and of this church as a leper to withdraw yourself out of the congregation."

She went. What else could she do? Foreseeing the inevitable result she had planned to follow Mr. Wheelwright to the regions beyond the Piscataqua. On the twenty-eighth day of March in the year 1638 she left her home in Boston, and going to the harbor, took a boat across the bay to her husband's farm at Mount Wollas-

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ton. There she found that her husband and her staunch supporter, Mr. William Coddington, after a vain attempt to find an abiding place under the jurisdiction of the Plymouth Colony authorities, had arranged, through Roger Williams, to purchase the Island of Aquidneck. Thither she and her husband and her family and many of her adherents went. The number of her loyal supporters was large, and they were all in effect exiled with her. Many of them went to Aquidneck, to the place called Portsmouth, where she and her husband settled.

Of the life of Anne Hutchinson at Portsmouth you have learned in the note on William Hutchinson. When the church in Boston sent its formal delegation in 1640 to require her companions "to explain their unwarrantable practice in communicating with excommunicated persons," she repudiated the commission and refused to acknowledge the Boston church as any church of Christ. The subtlety of her answers to the inquisitors, reported by them at length, make it evident that there was no member of the commission in the least capable of coping with so experienced a controversialist.

In 1642 William Hutchinson died, and his loving wife was indeed bereft. At this time the government of Massachusetts was actively seeking to obtain jurisdiction over the unauthorized Colonies of Rhode Island. To Anne Hutchinson this meant further persecution. Once again within the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, the magistrates would have proceeded against her, for they were

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by no means satisfied with having banished her, and she was an ever present cause of anxiety to them, since the seeds of freedom of religious thought which she had sown were generating in countless ways and places to their discomfiture. As Mr. Richman, in his admirable History of Rhode Island, says: "They, one and all from the sagacious Winthrop to the narrow minded Welde, regarded her with a feeling of mingled horror and amazement. She had been pronounced anathema maranatha by the church, and the wonder of all was that as such she was not visited by God's lightnings, or in some other way equally summary and unmistakable, made the example of supernatural vengeance. Welde, indeed, was disposed openly to take the Deity to task for permitting Mistress Hutchinson to live untortured even by remorse." In the event, even Mr. Welde must have been fully satisfied with the vengeance of the Lord on this brilliant and kindly woman. Pending that final evidence of the Lord's displeasure, Governor Winthrop found some satisfaction in the rumor that with the ministrations of a midwife, Mrs. Hawkins, "notorious for familiarity with the Devill," Anne Hutchinson was delivered at Aquidneck of a monstrous birth. Mr. Welde, however, says it was thirty monstrous births, a number, curiously enough, corresponding with that of the erroneous opinions for which she had been excommunicated.

It is not to be wondered that Anne Hutchinson deemed it wise to remove beyond the possible limits of the jurisdiction of Massachusetts.

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Welde, to be sure, in explaining her departure from Portsmouth, says that "she being weary of the Island, or rather the Island being weary of her, removed to the Dutch Plantations." That Mr. Adams preferred this manifestly ill natured explanation to the perfectly evident and justifiable reason for Anne Hutchinson's withdrawal from the Rhode Island settlement, is the least defensible example of his unchivalrous treatment of this gifted and sincere woman. "It was the woman's nature to crave excitement and notoriety. She could not be happy without it. As soon, therefore, as she found herself a sensation of yesterday she grew restless and felt a call to go elsewhere." When Mr. Adams intends to be "nasty" he succeeds admirably.

Anne Hutchinson was now fifty-one years of age. She had only four years earlier been rudely torn from her comfortable home in Boston, and fleeing to Wollaston, from thence on foot had made the journey into the wilderness of which Coddington wrote to Winthrop "what myself and wife and family did endure in that removal I wish neither you nor yours ever be put unto." No house awaited her at Aquidneck. She must have lived in the open until a rough log cabin was built to shelter her and her large family. The difficulties and privations of a pioneer's life in a wild and unprotected place, far removed from any source of supplies, necessarily must have taxed the strength of her resolute womanliness. Then her husband, who had been her main support and comforter, died and her grief must have been

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heavy. That she once again had the strength and spirit to go forth into the wilderness and find a spot where she might in peace spend her declining years, shows the undaunted courage of this hardly tried woman.

And so, for the second time, fleeing from the wrath of the magistrates of Boston, Anne Hutchinson, with her son in law, the Rev. Mr. Collins, and his family, and her daughter Susanna, together with some of her intimate adherents, among whom you will remember was your ancestor, Thomas Cornell, left Portsmouth and went to the Dutch Plantations of New York. The place where she located was at Pelham's Neck, opposite Stamford, at a place which Mr. Welde noted as peculiarly appropriate since it was "called by Seamen, and on the map, Hell-Gate." Near by were her friends, John Throckmorton and Thomas Cornell. The names of all these settlers are still preserved in the designations of various places in the adjacent country.

The tiny settlement was hardly under way when, within a year from its commencement, the Indians attacked it. They appeared at Anne Hutchinson's house "after their customed manner, outwardly friendly, but a moment later, once they had gained the inner threshold, the tomahawk was bespattered with the blood of this unfortunate woman." After that the massacre became general. Her son in law and all his family and some of the neighbors, some seventeen in all, were murdered, and the buildings sacked and burned. Her daughter, Susanna, then about eleven years old,

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was taken away a captive by the savages, but afterward restored to her relatives in Massachusetts. In Welde's Rise, Reign and Ruin of the Antinomians is this pious and charitable reference to Anne Hutchinson's murder: "The Indians set upon them and slew them and slew her, and all her family, her daughter and her daughter's husband, and their children save one that escaped — a dreadful blow. Some write that the Indians did burn her to death by fire, her house, and all the rest named that belonged to her; but I am unable to affirm by what kind of death they slew her, but slain it seems she is, according to all report. I never heard that the Indians in those parts did ever before commit the like outrage upon any family or families. Therefore God's hand is the more apparently seen herein, to pick out this woful woman, to make her and those belonging to her an unheard of heavy example of their cruelty above others."

"When the news of this terrible ending reached Boston," writes Charles Francis Adams, "the people there were deeply moved. They called to mind the defiant words in which the would-be prophetess had told the Court that the Lord would surely deliver her from her impending calamity, and would ruin them and their posterity and their whole estate; and so bade them take heed how they proceeded against her. And now the clergy of Massachusetts Bay grimly pointed out to all their congregations that the Lord God of Israel — the God of Abraham and Isaac — had indeed and in his own good way shown himself to his chosen

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people. He had smote the American Jezebel a dreadful blow. Thus the Lord heard his servants' groans to heaven and freed them from this great and sore affliction."

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Chapter XXIII

SARAH MORSE SMITH

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SARAH MORSE SMITH

I recall your great great grandmother Sarah Morse Smith Davis Lancaster, distinctly. She was a bright, jolly little woman and lived in the old home on Middle Street in Newburyport. I can recall the rooms in the house and the furniture in the rooms, some of which, to be sure, has since been to me a daily reminder of her during all my life. There was, of course, a best room in the front of which I have only vague recollections, but the room behind, on the other side of the hall, (the entrance was at the side of the house) I recall clearly. It was the "dining-room" when there was company, but on ordinary occasion it was the "sitting-room." My recollection of "Grandma Lancaster" as we called her, is of one who was always flitting about and cheerily chirping like a bird. I have no mental picture of her sitting quietly in a chair as I have of most old people whom I recall. I picture her as moving briskly about and pausing now and then to make love to me, and to whisper some tale of what a naughty girl my mother used to be and how she loved her. I remember, too, how curious it seemed for her to speak of my Grandmother Tappan as if she too were a girl. "Well, I'd like to know what Serena means by sending you way

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down here alone. The child ought to know better!"

One of her granddaughters, our Cousin Caroline Carter, has given me for you her recollections of this dear little old lady:

"Although never much with my Grandmother Sarah Lancaster, I remember her vividly from the time I was four years old. I spent that year in Newburyport with my Grandmother Carter. Grandmother Carter was a tall, stately woman, and had Puritanical notions of what was 'best for a child,' and of her I stood in great awe. When I was taken to visit my sprightly little 'Grandmother Lancaster' I quite relaxed. She gave me mince pie and tea and let me wear stockings to bed o' cold nights. I was also much petted by her husband, 'Grandfather Lancaster,' and I thought his queue, which grandmother braided and tied with a black ribbon every morning, a thing of beauty. With pride and terror I once saw this queue waving in the air from the top of the Federal Street Church steeple, over the bones of George Whitefield in the crypt, as the valiant old gentleman repaired the weather-cock.

"I remember Grandma Lancaster as very vivacious, quick tempered, and outspoken. Never sullen or stern. She was always busy and during her later years knitted so incessantly making great bed quilts that when she was daguerreotyped she had her knitting in her hands 'so that people will know me,' she said. She told me once that her husband, our Grandfather Davis, our 'real grandfather,' was afraid 'it wasn't right

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for apothecaries to make such large profits.' Evidently his profits were none too large for his family of eight children, for there was little left at his death but the roomy old house on Middle Street. Yet on her very small income the frugal old lady, his widow, seemed to live comfortably and still have 'four pence ha' penny' for her grandchildren.

"When she discoursed on matrimony, as she was fond of doing, she would say of her second husband: 'Mr. Lancaster is a very good, religious, honest man, and a good husband to me, but you know, child, that my real husband was your Grandfather Davis!' One of her favorite reminiscences was of three pairs of lovers synchronically: 'Charles Smith and your Aunt Harriet on the roof platform reading Lalla Rookh; George Tappan and your Aunt Serena in the front parlor; and Anson Bailey and your Aunt Martha in the sitting-room.' I remember being thrilled at Grandmother's story of Aunt Harriet appearing one moonlight night 'like a ghost at the foot of my bed to ask me, for the last time, to consent to her going out to the Sandwich Islands to marry Charles. She looked at me so solemn with her great eyes and said that if I didn't give my consent she would go without it, so of course I said she might go. But it was very improper — her going alone to the far off place to marry him. All the young men said that Harriet was the best talker, and Sarie-Ann, your mother, the best walker in Newburyport. Harriet talked like a book, and your mother walked like a little queen.

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That is what your father used to call her, you know.'

"Grandmother always had a pet cat who had her own cushioned chair by the fire and no grandchild could approach that seat without risk of being both scratched and reprimanded. When one of these pets died her fond mistress buried her in the garden with her head above ground and covered with a large glass tumbler 'so that I could see her pretty face.' Another was told in a moment of impatience, to 'get out and never bother me again;' and, do you know, she just went out of the kitchen door and *never* came back!

"Grandma and all of her daughters fainted at the slightest provocation, especially if they saw anyone else faint. One day one of my aunts heard someone fall and running to the room whence the sound came found a sister unconscious on the floor, whereupon she promptly flopped, and was followed by a third in the like manner, when Grandma came and with great presence of mind rapped on the partition to call someone before she too fell unconscious on the floor. One day Grandma's sister, Mrs. Alfred Osgood, put her empty pewter teapot on the stove, and Grandma seeing it tried to gradually move it to one side as it melted, fainting as she did so, and saying 'Oh, my head!' Aunt Osgood, snatching the teapot boldly, said 'Oh, *my* teapot!'

"Grandma could be caustic on occasion. I remember one day when I and my brother, George Tappan Carter, called on grandma a neighbor came in evidently from inquisitive motives, seek-

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ing to find out who we were and all about us. Grandma endured the interruption for a few moments and then said: 'Isn't it a very cold day, Mrs. B.?' 'Oh, yes, Mrs. Lancaster.' 'And haven't you a good fire at home?' 'Oh, yes, Mrs. Lancaster.' 'Well, I don't see how you could bear to leave it and come over here;' and as soon as she gracefully could, Mrs. B. retired."

When my mother, Sarah Tappan Crapo, heard of her grandmother's death she made preparations to go to Newburyport. I remember the day of the funeral with great distinctness. I was seven years old. On my way home from Mrs. Knight's school on North Street I was taken seriously ill. The most horribly lonely and miserable experience of my life was a half hour or so which I spent on the curbing on Foster Street in front of a church, unable to move, and abandoned by all the world. When at last I managed to crawl home I was a very sick boy with a mysterious failure of heart action which seriously alarmed my mother. So she did not go to Grandmother Lancaster's funeral, and somehow I have always felt very guilty about it. My unfortunate illness, for which I felt responsible, made me keenly alive to all the news which came to my bedside about Grandmother Lancaster's death and all the details about her funeral and the distribution of her property. It may be due to this rather tense experience of my youth that I feel more intimately acquainted with this particular great grandmother. I had rather more than the average chance to know my great grandmothers.

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There were three out of the four living when I was a child. And of these I knew Sarah Morse Smith much the most intimately. It may be, perhaps, that for that reason I have known her descendants more intimately than the descendants of my other great grandparents. This, however, will not be your experience. You are too remote by birth and circumstance to feel as I do that you are more closely associated with the old town of Newbury and its people than with any other source of your origin.

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PART VI

ANCESTORS
OF
ABNER TOPPAN

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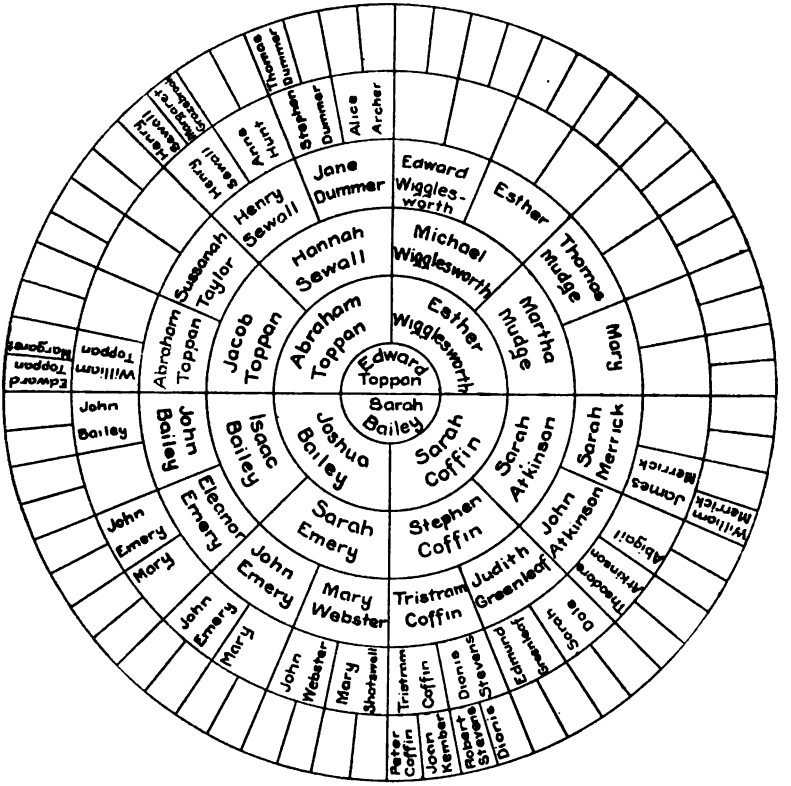

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Chapter I

ABRAHAM TOPPAN

Came over 1637

Mary Anne

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Henry Sewall (Anne Hunt)	1576 — 1657
Henry Sewall, Jr. (Jane Dummer)	1614 — 1700
Hannah Sewall (Jacob Toppan)	1649 — 1699
Abraham Toppan (Esther Wigglesworth)	1684 —
Edward Toppan (Sarah Bailey)	1715 — 1795
Abner Toppan (Elizabeth Stanford)	1764 — 1836
George Tappan (Serena Davis)	1807 — 1857
Sarah Davis Tappan (William W. Crapo)	1831 — 1893
Stanford T. Crapo (Emma Morley)	1865 —
William Wallace Crapo	1895 —

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ABRAHAM TOPPAN

"Abraham Toppan, Cooper, aged 31, Susanna his wife aged 30, with their children Peter and Elizabeth, and one mayd servant Anne Goodin aged 18 years, sailed from Yarmouth, May, 1637, in the ship Mary Anne of Yarmouth, William Goose, Master." This entry appears in an English register of names of "such persons who are 21 years and upwards and have license to passe into forraigne parts from Mar. 1637 to Sep. 29th, 1637."

There exists some confusion in the surname of this ancestor of yours. About the end of the tenth century, the custom was established in England of taking the name of localities to designate certain families. John of the top, or upper, hamlet or hame, appears to be explanation of the name Topham. A family of this name was resident in Yorkshire about the time of the French conquest. The earliest trace of the branch of this family from which you are descended, which has come to my knowledge, is found in the will of John Topham of Pately Bridge, in the west riding of Yorkshire. It is dated 1403, and was proved on the thirteenth of June following. It seems fairly well established that it is from this man that you are descended. Robert Topham,

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"Theodore Atkinson, of Boston, forger, agreed to build a drawbridge." This Theodore may have been his son. In 1663, Theodore Atkinson was allowed his costs in a probate account for repairing a house for a widow, Rachel Woodward. In 1669, he was one of the original founders of the Old South Church, with which he continued as a member until his death. At what date his wife Abigail died is not of record, but in 1667 he married Mary Lyde, the widow of Edward Lyde, a daughter of the Rev. John Wheelwright, Anne Hutchinson's brother in law. Referring to the death of this Mary Atkinson, who outlived her husband Theodore some ten years, Judge Sewall writes: "This sixth day Jany 4th (1711) Major Walley's foot is opened underneath and found to be very hollow and spongy. Mr. Pemberton told me of it at the funeral of Mrs. M. Atkinson, born in New England, aged 73 years, buried in a Tomb in the new burying place from her son Mr. Lyde's house. Bearers Col. Elisha Hutchinson, Sewall, Addington, Stoddard, Dummer, Col. Checkley." The Judge never missed a funeral if he could help it.

In 1678, Theodore Atkinson and his wife Mary testified in a proceeding relating to an adventurer by the name of Hailes, who succeeded in imposing upon the daughter of Mr. Edward Rawson. Theodore Atkinson deposed that one who called himself Thomas Rumsey, among other names, came to work for him "for to attend my business, keep my books of acount, and gether in my debts." Rumsey told a very good story of gentle birth

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and hard luck, and pretended to have come to New England for religion's sake. He was useless as an assistant and peculiarly deficient in religion, and the various and highly inconsistent yarns he told about his noble ancestry at length made Theodore Atkinson very wrought with him. Hailes succeeded better with the young daughter of Edward Rawson to her subsequent undoing and regret.

Theodore Atkinson died in 1701 aged eighty-nine. His descendants are many. Several have been distinguished, notably his grandson Theodore, a famous soldier and Chief Justice of New Hampshire. The family has been prominent in Boston for many generations.

John Atkinson, from whom you descend, was one of the older sons of Theodore and Abigail Atkinson. He was born in Boston in 1636. He did not have the opportunity of a college education which his father's growing prosperity furnished the younger sons. He learned his father's trade of a "hatter." It was doubtless when he was a young lad about town that he met Sarah Merrick (or Mirick as it is sometimes written) of Charlestown, and courted her. Four brothers, it would seem, of the name of Merrick, came over on the ship James from Bristol, landing at Charlestown in the spring of 1636. One of the brothers, James, remained for some years in Charlestown. I have been unable to ascertain the parentage of Sarah, but think it is altogether probable that she was the daughter of James. If she had been a sister, as the Merrick genealogists

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declare, she would have been altogether too old for John Atkinson's bride. At all events, when James Merrick removed to Newbury in 1657, Sarah was a member of his family. John Atkinson evidently could not bear to be parted from his lady love and soon followed her to Newbury, and married her. In 1662 there was granted to him as a townsman half an acre of land "by the spring near Anthony Morse, Jr.'s house." The Atkinson house on this lot was standing not many years ago.

There is some doubt as to the origin of the four Merricks who came over on the James, but it seems probable that they were the children of John Merrick, born about 1579 at St. David, Pembrokeshire, where his father was rector. The father was the Rev. William Merrick, a native of Llaleschid in Wales, born about 1546, the son of the Rev. John Merrick, born about 1513, who was the fifth son of Merrick of Llewellyn, a Captain of the Guard at the coronation of Henry VIII in 1509. If this is, indeed, so, it gives you your only strain of Welsh blood.

I have found little recorded about John Atkinson, except that in 1668 and again in 1678 he took the "oath of allegiance." I so often mention the taking of the oath of allegiance by these early ancestors of yours that you may like to know what it meant. The settlement in New England had been made by dissenters from the established church in England. They came over, for the most part, during the later part of the reign of Charles I, when Archbishop Laud was especially active

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against them. Later, in England, the Puritan party obtained the upper hand and Oliver Cromwell ruled the kingdom. He died in 1658, and Charles II was proclaimed king, May 8, 1660. The restoration of the Stuarts was a great blow to the colonists in America, and they were reluctant to recognize and accept the new government at home. This situation was evident to the King's ministers, and a pointed intimation was conveyed to the General Court of Massachusetts that public acknowledgment of the King's authority be no longer delayed. Consequently, the General Court, under direction of the Governor, issued a proclamation August 7, 1661, requiring all the freemen to appear before certain magistrates and make oath that they acknowledged King Charles as their rightful sovereign. In Plymouth Colony, and especially among the Quakers of what was subsequently Bristol County, there was much opposition to this requirement. In Newbury, a great turmoil was excited, and few of the inhabitants obeyed the order. Several attempts were made by the authorities to enforce the taking of the oath. In 1668, under pressure, several Newbury men, among whom was John Atkinson, succumbed to the pressure. About ten years later, a more vigorous attempt was made to round up the inhabitants, and John Atkinson, to be on the safe side, took the oath a second time.

I find in the records of the trial of one Susannah Martin, a widow, as a witch, at the Court in Salem, July 27, 1692, that John Atkinson and his wife Sarah testified. John testified that he "exchanged

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a cow with a son of Susannah Martin whereat she muttered and was unwilling he should have it. Going to receive his cow, though he hamstringed her, and haltered her, she of a tame creature grew so mad that they scare get her away. She broke all the ropes that were fastened to her; and though she was tied fast to a tree, yet she made her escape, and gave them such further trouble, as they could ascribe to no cause but witchcraft." Sarah Atkinson, wife of John, testified that "Sussanah Martin came from Amesbury to their house in Newbury in an extraordinary season when it was not fit for any one to travel. She came all that long way on foot. She bragged and showed how dry she was; nor could it be perceived that so much as the soles of her feet were wet. She, Sarah Atkinson, was amazed at it and professed that she should herself have been wet up to her knees if she had come so far; but Sussanah Martin replied 'She scorned to be drabbled.' " Fortunately for Susannah Martin the witchcraft craze was waning, and the above testimony, which would doubtless have been accepted by the Court a few years earlier as conclusive of the devilish crime of witchcraft, was not deemed sufficient to send the old woman to death, and she was subsequently acquitted.

Sarah Atkinson, the daughter of John and Sarah Atkinson, who married Stephen Coffin, a son of Tristram Coffin, was a great grandmother of Abner Toppan.

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Chapter X

ABNER TOPPAN

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ABNER TOPPAN

Abner Toppan, the eleventh child of Edward Toppan and Sarah Bailey, was born in the Toppan house April 6, 1764. He was a cabinet maker. With his brother Edward, who was ten years his senior, he engaged in the business of making furniture. They had a shop on High Street, not far from Toppan's Lane, where they carried on an extensive business. The carved mahogany four post bedstead, with bureau and washstand and other pieces, which your Aunt Carolina Carmen Crapo gave to your mother on her marriage, and which had been for many years in the possession of the Wills family in Newburyport, from whom your Aunt Carolina inherited it, was made by Abner Toppan.

It was on a journey to the south perhaps in search of mahogany that Abner Toppan met and fell in love with Elizabeth Stanford, an "eastern shore Maryland" maiden, and wooed her against the protests of her family, and finally eloped with her and brought her to his New England home. His dwelling house was on the east side of High Street near the head of Toppan's Lane. It is a substantial, comfortable old house. Here your grandmother, Sarah Tappan Crapo, spent many happy vacations with her Grandmother Toppan,

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To give you a feeling of the reality of these people of a bygone age, I quote from the Reminiscences of a Nonagenarian, by Sarah Anna Emery, written in 1879. She writes in reference to a serious illness which she had in September, 1817, as follows: "The tedium of a slow convalescence was enlivened by a bevy of youthful neighbors. Mr. Abner Toppan's oldest daughter Sophia had married Mr. Oliver Crocker and gone to New Bedford. Betsey and Arianna were unmarried. Abner and Stanford were lads in their teens. Harriet and George were mere children." It was George, born January 6, 1807, who was your father's grandfather. He came to New Bedford later, and it so happened that all his sisters lived in or near New Bedford.

Abner Toppan died in 1836 at too early a date for your grandmother, Sarah Tappan Crapo, to remember him, and I have no means of learning anything of his personal life and characteristics. His portrait, which hangs in your grandfather's dining room, shows a kindly face with cheeks like red apples. Near by is the portrait of his wife, Elizabeth Stanford. She has a sweet strong face. I have looked on these two faces three times a day for many, many years, and I am quite sure that she was his better half.

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PART VII

ANCESTORS
OF
AARON DAVIS

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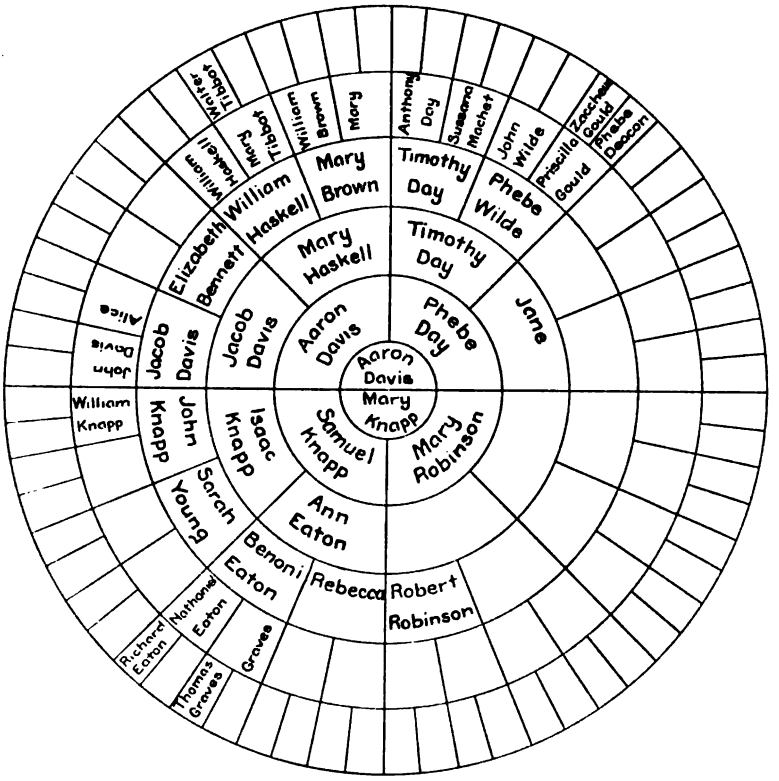

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Chapter I

JOHN DAVIS

Came over prior to 1638

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William Knapp (——— ———)	1578 — 1658
John Knapp (Sarah Young)	1624 — 1696
Isaac Knapp (Ann Eaton)	1672 — 1744
Samuel Knapp (Mary Robinson)	1717 — 1745
Mary Knapp (Aaron Davis)	1739 — 1815
Aaron Davis (Sarah Morse Smith)	1777 — 1829
Serena Davis (George Tappan)	1808 — 1896
Sarah Davis Tappan (William W. Crapo)	1831 — 1893
Stanford T. Crapo (Emma Morley)	1865 —
William Wallace Crapo	1895 —

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NATHANIEL EATON

Cotton Mather thus describes the founding of Harvard College: "A General Court held at Boston Sep. 8th 1636 advanced a small sum (it was then a day of small things), namely, four hundred pounds, by way of essay towards the building of something to begin a Colledge; and New-Town being the Kiriath Sepher" (the city of books) "appointed for the seat of it, the name of the town was . . . changed to Cambridge. But that which laid the most significant stone in the foundation was the last will of Mr. John Harvard . . . While these things were a doing, a society of scholars, to lodge in the new nests, were forming under the conduct of one Mr. Nathaniel Eaton, or, if thou wilt, reader, Orbilius Eaton, a blade who marvellously deceived the expectations of good men concerning him; for he was one fitter to be master of a Bridewell than a Colledge; and though his avarice was notorious enough to get the name of a Philagyrius fixed upon him, yet his cruelty was more scandalous than his avarice. He was a rare scholar himself, and he made many more such, but their education truly was 'in the School of Tyrannus.' Among many other instances of his cruelty he gave one in causing two men to hold a young

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gentleman, while he so unmercifully beat him with a cudgel, that upon complaint of it to the court in September 1639 he was fined an hundred marks, besides a convenient sum to be paid unto the young gentleman; . . . and for his inhuman severities towards the scholars he was removed from his trust."

This blade, Orbilius Eaton, if thou wilt, I regret to say was your ancestor. It doubtless would have pleased you better to trace your descent from his brother (Mather quite ignores the relationship), "the most excellent Theophilus, our Eaton, in whom the shine of every virtue was particularly set off with a more than ordinary degree of humility." Mather is quite as exuberant in his praise as he is in his condemnation, and he further eulogizes Theophilus as follows: "He was affable, courteous and generally pleasant but grave perpetually; and so cautious and circumspect in his discources and so modest in his expressions, that it became a proverb for incontestable truth; 'Governor Eaton said it!' He was the glory and the pillar of the New Haven Colony!"

What makes the matter still more deplorable is that I fully realize you will not consider it so high an honor as I do to be descended from the first principal of Harvard College, blade though he was. And if it had only happened to be his brother Theophilus, you could have claimed relationship, by marriage at least, with the founder of Yale College, since Theophilus, just before he came over, married Ann, the daughter of Thomas Morton, Bishop of Chester, and widow of David

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Yale. Her two sons, David and Thomas Yale, came over with their stepfather, your avuncular ancestor, and it was Elihu, the son of Thomas, who founded Yale College. Of course, I'm sorry it was Nathaniel, "the blade," and not Theophilus "the pillar," who is responsible for you, but as for me, I don't mind being distinguished as such a very primeval "son of Harvard."

"Unhappy Nathaniel Eaton," your ancestor, was born at Stony Stratford in the County of Bucks, in 1609. He was the son of Richard Eaton, who afterwards was rector of Great Budworth in Cheshire, where Nathaniel and his brothers grew up, having as one of their boyhood companions John Davenport, who became the life long friend of Theophilus and the famous divine who joined with him in the settlement of Connecticut at New Haven. Another brother was Samuel, who, like Nathaniel, became a minister. It is not clear whether Nathaniel was an Oxford or a Cambridge man. Samuel matriculated at Magdalene College, Cambridge, 1624–1628, and it is not unlikely that his brother Nathaniel went to the same college, although Cotton Mather, who as to matters of fact is seldom to be depended upon, makes them both Oxford men. Of Nathaniel's earlier life I know little. He is said to have studied under Doctor William Ames at Franeber, in the Netherlands, and that he studied for the ministry is probable, and that he was more interested in scholastic than in religious matters is also probable. One can hardly believe that he would have taken the deeply conscientious position which

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brought his brother Samuel to prison as a nonconformist in 1635. Samuel was one of the "lights" in the puritanical galaxy of martyrs.

Theophilus, who was evidently the flower of the family, also doubtless had a college education and was designed for the church. His ambition took another turn, and going to London he became a merchant of renown. He was associated with the Fellowship of Eastland Merchants, of which he was at one time Governor. He was sent as Governor to oversee the interests of the mercantile establishment on the Baltic. Afterwards he was employed by King Charles as his agent at the Court of Denmark, and became the warm friend of the King of Denmark. He was one of the original partners in the Massachusetts Bay Colony enterprise, and acted as Assistant in its earliest days. It seems probable that he may have come over with Winthrop in 1628 or 1630 and returned soon after. Some years after, in cooperation with his dear friend John Davenport, he organized the company who settled at New Haven. "Eaton in all respects was the natural and proper leader of the enterprise considered as a commercial or as a political experiment." His personal contribution to the enterprise in money was £3,000. He came over in 1637 on the Hector with his company, landing in Boston and conferring with Governor Winthrop, who was his loyal friend and admirer, and soon after went to Connecticut and established the settlement at New Haven. Of him James Savage, the historian par excellence of New England, says:

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"No character in the annals of New England is of purer fame than that of Theophilus Eaton, governor of the colony of New Haven from its settlement to his death, by twenty annual elections, the only instance of such an honour ever conferred."

It seems altogether probable that Theophilus Eaton's two brothers, Samuel and Nathaniel, came over with him in the Hector in 1637. Samuel, who is the recipient of Cotton Mather's extravagant praise, went to New Haven for a time, but within three years returned to England. Nathaniel, your ancestor, was admitted as a freeman in Boston, June 9, 1638. Winthrop terms him a "schoolmaster," but it seems to be clearly evident that he was entitled to the highest title of honor, that of "minister."

Your ancestor Nathaniel Eaton's career in New England was certainly not commendable, and he has not left a pleasant memory. A few months after his arrival, in November, 1637, the town of Newtown (later Cambridge) granted to "The Professor" (Nathaniel Eaton) two and two-thirds acres of land in the "Oxe Pasture." This land is now the site of Holworthy, Stoughton and Hollis Halls within the College yard. In May, 1638, the town granted a further allotment of land of five hundred acres "to the towne's use forever for a public school or college; and to the use of Mr. Nathaniel Eaton as long as he shall be employed in that work; so that at his death or ceasing from that work he or his shall be allowed according to the charges he hath been at in building and fencing."

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Nathaniel Eaton built a house for himself within what is now "the yard," and there, in the "School of Tyrannus" for a year or more, being a "rare scholar himself," "he made many more such." It seems he did not make much of a scholar of one Nathaniel Rowe, a letter from whom to Governor Winthrop I found, curiously enough, in a history of the settlement of New Haven. As the letter, beside throwing a side-light on the delinquencies of your ancestor, portrays the familiar predicament of a young chap who is "strapped" and seeks to borrow money "to get home," I will venture to quote it in part:

Nathaniel Rowe to John Winthrop: Most loving and kinde sir, my humblest service remembered to you, I now with much consideration (and thinking of all things and bussinesses) doe now write to you. First of all my father sent me to this countrie verie hastelie (& overmuch inconsiderately),— indeed it is a sore grief to me that I should charge my prudent and most deare father with the evil of rash doing of things; but yet being compelled in this time of straightness I must say it. My father sent with me provisions enough for to serve me a yeare or two, as meale, flour, buttar, beefe. I having lost my meale and flour was compelled to sell the rest of my provisions and, indeed, being counselled so to do, I immediately did it. Then Mr. Eaton and Mr. Davenport, having no direct order what to do wished me and sent me unto Mr. Eaton, the marchant's brother, to be instructed in the rudiments of the Lattine tongue, (in which with practice I shall be pretty skillful). I lived with him about a month, and verily in that time he spake not one word to me, scilicet, about my learning, and after he went away I lived an idle life because I had no instructor.

The young man at some length explains that he had better instruction afterwards, but that he has

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no money and wants to get home to his father. He confesses that he is very doubtful about the reception he may receive at home, but still he wants to try it, and please won't the Governor help him to pay his fare back to England.

Nathaniel Eaton's day of reckoning was near. I can do no better in telling the tale than to quote my greatly admired guide, Governor John Winthrop. Under date of July, 1639, Winthrop writes:

At the General Court at Boston one Mr. Nathaniel Eaton, brother of the merchant at Tuilipiach, was convented and censured. The occasion was this: He was a schoolmaster and had many scholars, the sons of gentlemen and others of best note in the country, and had entertained one Nathaniel Briscoe, a gentleman born, to be his usher, and to do some other things for him which might not be unfit for a scholar. He had not been with him above three days but he fell out with him for a very small occasion, and with reproachful terms, discharged him and turned him out of his doors; but it being then about eight of the clock after the Sabbath, he told him he should stay till next morning, and, some words growing between them, he struck him and pulled him into his house. Briscoe defended himself and closed with him, and being parted, he came in and went up to his chamber to lodge there. Mr. Eaton sent for the constable, who advised him first to admonish him, and if he could not, by the power of a master, reform him, then he should complain to the magistrate. But he caused his man to fetch him a cudgel, which was a walnut tree plant, big enough to have killed a horse, and a yard in length, and taking his two men with him, he went up to Briscoe, and caused his men to hold him till he had given him two hundred stripes about the head and shoulders. In this distress Briscoe gate out his knife and struck at the man that held him but hurt him not. He also fell to prayer, supposing he should have been murdered, and

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then Mr. Eaton beat him for taking the name of God in vain. After this Mr. Eaton . . . came to the governour (that is to say the narrator) complaining of Briscoe for his insolent speeches and for crying out murder and drawing his knife, and desired that he be enjoined to a publick acknowlegment. The magistrates answered that they must first hear him speak. Mr. Eaton was displeased at this and went away discontented. Being after called into the court to make answer to the information which had been given by some who knew the truth of the case, and also to answer for his neglect and cruelty and other ill usage towards his scholars, these things were laid to his charge in open court. His answers were full of pride and disdain . . . Being asked why he used such cruelty to Briscoe his usher, and to other of his scholars (for it was testified by another of his ushers and divers of his scholars that he would give them between twenty and thirty stripes at time, and would not leave till they had confessed what he required) his answer was that he had this rule, that he would not give over correcting till he had subdued the party to his will. Being also questioned about the ill and scant diet of his boarders (for, though their friends gave large allowance, yet their diet was ordinarily nothing but porridge and pudding, and that very homely) he put it off on his wife.

It seems necessary to break in on the Governor's narrative to say a word about this ancestress of yours on whom her husband laid the blame for the poor food furnished the first scholars of Harvard College. Two hundred and fifty years later I, myself, can remember some grumbling about the "grub," but we never went so far as to bring the matter to the attention of the Great and General Court. It seems the lady was a daughter of "one Mr. Thomas Graves, a member of Dorchester, and a very understanding

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man, who needs leave the church and go to Virginia against all counsel. He and his wife and divers of his children died and his whole family was ruined about a year after. Only one daughter escaped who, being left a maid with good estate, married to that apostate Nathaniel Eaton, who having spent all she had fled away and left her miserable." This excerpt anticipates the climax.

Your many times great grandmother Eaton was summoned before the Court and made a confession which was written down, evidently not by her, in great detail, and is now in the archives of the State House in Boston where, says Savage, "it is not probable that any document more minute or entertaining can be preserved." It reads in part as follows:

For their breakfast, that it was not so well ordered, the flower not so fine as it might, nor so well boiled or stirred, at all times that it was so, it was my sin of neglect and want of that care that ought to have been in one that the Lord had intrusted with such a work . . . And that they sent down for more. when they had not enough, and the maid should answer if they had not they should not, I must confess that I have denied them cheese when they have sent for it and it have been in the house, for which I shall humbly beg pardon of them and own the shame and confess my sin . . . And for bad fish that they had it brought to the table I am sorry there was that cause of offence given them. I acknowledge my sin in it. And for their mackerel brought to them with guts in them, . . . its utterly unknown to me, but I am much ashamed it should be in the family — and not prevented by me . . . For the Moor his lying in Sam Hough's sheet and pillow-bier, it hath truth in it; he did so one time and it gave Sam Hough just

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cause of offence, and that it was not prevented by my care and watchfulness, I desire to take the shame and sorrow of it . . . And for their pudding being given the last of the week without butter or suet, and that I said it was milk of Manchester in Old England, it's true that I did say so, and am sorry. And for their wanting beer betwixt brewings a week or half a week together I am sorry that it was so at any time, and should tremble to have it so, were it in my hands to do again.

I doubt very much if the Goodwife Eaton was in the least responsible for this humble confession, although she may have been brow-beaten into acknowledging it. Her husband, at all events, was not so easily humbled, yet he too succumbed to the severity of his judges. Winthrop thus continues his narrative:

So the court dismissed him at present and commanded him to attend again the next day, when, being called, he was commanded to the lower end of the table (where all offenders do usually stand) and being openly convict of all the former offences by the oaths of four or five witnesses, he yet continued to justify himself; so it being near night he was committed to the marshall till the next day. When the court was set in the morning . . . after the elders were departed, the court consulted about him and sent for him, and there in open court, before a great assembly, he made a very solid, wise, eloquent and serious (seeming) confession, condemning himself in all the particulars. Whereupon, being put aside, the court consulted privately about his sentence . . . and they agreed to censure him and put him from that employment . . . and debar him from teaching children within our jurisdiction . . .

The church at Cambridge then took the matter up and found more evidence against the unfortu-

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nate school teacher, "but ere the Church could come to deal with him he fled to Pascataquack and being pursued and apprehended by the Governor there, he again acknowledged his great sin in flying and promised as he was a Christian man he would return with the messengers. But because his things he carried with him were aboard a bark there, bound for Virginia, he desiredd leave to go fetch them, which they assented unto, and went with him, three of them, aboard with him. So he took his truss and came away with them in a boat, but being come to shore, and two of them going out of the boat, he caused the boats men to put off the boat, and because the third man would not go out, he turned him into the water, where he had been drowned, if he had not saved himself by swimming. So he returned to the bark and presently they set sail and went out of the harbour."

Winthrop then describes how he was found to be badly in debt, and to have drawn drafts which he was not authorized to do, and how his creditors seized all his goods "allowing somewhat for the maintenance of his wife and children." "And being thus gone the church proceeded and cast him out." About a year after these occurrences Governor Winthrop writes: "10 mo. 1640. Mr. Nathaniel Eaton of whom mention is made before being come to Virginia took upon him to be a minister, but was given up to God to extreme pride and sensuality, being usually drunken as is the custom there. He sent for his wife and children. Her friends persuaded her to stay a while,

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but she went notwithstanding and the vessel was never heard of after."

To complete the narrative of Nathaniel Eaton's life I must again call on Cotton Mather's more picturesque form of narrative. "After thus being first excommunicated by the church of Cambridge he did himself excommunicate all our churches, going first into Virginia, then to England, where he lived privately until the restoration of King Charles II. Then conforming to the ceremonies of the Church of England he was fixed at Biddeford where he became (as apostata est osor sui ordinis) a bitter persecutor of the Christians that kept faith to the true worship from which he was himself an apostate, until he who had cast so many into prison for conscience was himself cast into prison for debt where he did at length pay one debt, namely that unto nature, by death." Cotton Mather probably had slight acquaintance with the works of Mr. William Shakespeare or he might have quoted from the Tempest: "He that dies pays all debts."

When Mrs. Eaton and her family departed on the ill fated journey in search of her husband in Virginia, she left one son, Benoni, in Cambridge. He was brought up in the family of Deacon Chesholme, and the Church which had cast his father out contributed from time to time for the boy's bringing up. I have not been able to learn much of his history. He was born about 1639. I find his name "Benony Eaton" signed to a petition in support of a petition of citizens in Cambridge upholding the government, dated August 17, 1664.

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Benoni Eaton was a malster and apparently succeeded in living down the memory of his unfortunate father, becoming a man of some substance and reputation in the community. His dwelling house was at what is now the southwest corner of Dunster and Winthrop Streets in Cambridge. In 1683 he was granted fifteen acres by the town and had rights in the Cow Commons. In 1689 he shared in several divisions of "The Rocks," a territory north of Cambridge. He married about 1667 one Rebecca, whose surname I have not discovered. He died December 20, 1690. Ann, daughter of Benoni and Rebecca Eaton, who married Isaac Knapp, was a great grandmother of Aaron Davis.

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Chapter VI

AARON DAVIS

Third

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AARON DAVIS, THIRD

Aaron Davis, your great great grandfather, was born in 1777 and died in 1829. His twin brother, William, died in Havana, August, 1799, when twenty-two years old. There were eleven children in the family and two sets of twins. Of the personal history and character of Aaron Davis, the third of the name in your descent, I have no information. He was an apothecary of the old school and was dubbed "Doctor." A somewhat lengthy obituary published in a Newburyport newspaper, although very laudatory, is deficient in facts that can help to make his life's history at all vital. To quote from the obituary:

By the death of Doctor Davis the community has lost one of its most valuable members. Though moving in a private sphere he was known, beloved and honored by all his fellow citizens and they will long cherish the remembrance of his virtues. Such was the amiable disposition which characterized this estimable man, that his was the peculiar good fortune to make friends of all with whom he had intercourse and to pass through all the vicissitudes of this life without, for a moment, it is believed, having a single enemy. Tender and sympathizing towards those in distress around him; kind and affable to the numerous individuals with whom the business of his profession brought him into intercourse, he won the esteem of all; and the feeling of deep concern which pervaded the community on the annunciation of the melancholy tidings that he no longer lived on earth gave evidence that his loss was severely lamented, and that he will not easily nor suddenly be forgotten.

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It is pleasant, certainly, to believe that your great great grandfather, Aaron Davis, was of so gentle and estimable a character and that his life was so sweetly exemplary. I venture, however, to surmise that his wife, Sarah Morse Smith, put some spice into it.

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PART VIII

ANCESTORS
OF
ELIZABETH STANFORD

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ANCESTORS OF ELIZABETH STANFORD

Were it not that these voluminous genealogical notes have, doubtless, already exceeded the limits of your patience, I should lament my inability to authoritatively present to you the ancestors of Elizabeth Stanford. After reading about so many early Yankees it might, perhaps, interest you to learn something of your forebears below Mason and Dixon's line. To follow the history of the Palatinate of Maryland on the shores of Chesapeake Bay under the charter given by Charles the First to Cecilius Calvert, Lord Baltimore, in 1632, in connection with the personal histories of your one hundred and twenty-seven ancestors, or thereabout, who made a part of it, would be at least as interesting as to have followed through similar humble channels the history of the two Colonies which the same lovable and tragic king created along the shores of Massachusetts Bay. Whether to your disappointment or relief, I am unable to do this. "Maryland, my Maryland," is not mine so far as the acquirement of knowledge about your ancestors is concerned. Doubtless in Baltimore there is an Historical and Genealogical Library comparable, to some extent at least, with that in the old house on Somerset Street in Boston, but, if so, it is too far

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away for me to drop in now and again and study its records. So of your Maryland origin I can tell you little.

Elizabeth Stanford, your great great grandmother, was the daughter of Richard Stanford of Vienna, Dorchester County, Maryland. Vienna is a little town on the Nauticoke River in the easterly part of the county. Strangely enough, near by, on the Bay Side, is now a village named Crapo. This is a curious coincidence the explanation of which I have not investigated. Crapo is an unusually uncommon name, and although it is not unlikely that there may be a post office in Michigan called Crapo, to find one in Maryland is surprising.

Dorchester County is on the eastern shore of the Bay. If you ever go to Maryland and come to know its people, you will soon perceive the importance of your origin from the *eastern* shore. To come from the "Eastern Sho'" gives one a certain social standing at once. Why the unfortunate people who dwell on the "Western Sho'" are so inferior I know not, but there is an unmistakable prestige in coming from the "Eastern Sho'." It is a subtle distinction which no mere Yankee can comprehend. Out of my ignorance I hazard the explanation that the distinction may be due to the fact that the immigrants of the Romanist faith who followed Lord Baltimore to Maryland settled, for the most part, on the western shore of the Bay, and the Cavaliers of the Established Church of England settled on the eastern shore. These Cavaliers were of rather

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more "gentle" blood than flowed in the veins of the great bulk of the immigrants who came across the Atlantic Ocean and settled on its western shore. And so, even to-day, to trace one's origin to the Eastern Shore of Chesapeake Bay, joins one with the jolly, dashing, high-spirited gentry of old England.

In Dorchester County, in the early days of its settlement, the name of Stanford was well established. The destruction by fire of both church and County records renders the attempt of definitely tracing the descent and relationship of various Stanford families and the families with whom they were connected by marriage, one of insurmountable difficulty, at least for a New Englander who, like myself, cannot absorb the facts through local investigation and tradition. You may possibly descend from a certain Richard Stanford, who in 1635, then being twenty-five years of age, as appears by the records of the port of London, was among "the underwritten names to be transported to Virginia. Imbarqued in the Primrose Capt. Douglas Mst. Certificate under ye Minister's hand at Gravesend, being examined by him touching their conformities to the Church Discipline of England. The men have taken the oaths of Allegiance and Supremacie. Fetched off by Mr. Secretary Windebank's warrant July 27th, 1635." I have no evidence that this Richard Stanford settled in Dorchester County, Maryland. I am inclined to think that he did not do so.

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Or you may descend from one John Stanford, aged twenty-four, who in much the same way, on May 2, 1635, embarked on the Alexander, Captain Burche, master, "to be transported to the Barbadoes." He, also, took the oaths of allegiance and supremacy and was certified to by a minister as to his orthodoxy. It was a customary route for immigrants to America, especially to Virginia and Maryland, to go by way of the Barbadoes. There was at least one Stanford family who remained in the Barbadoes as late as 1680, of whom there are several mentions in the parish records of Christ Church parish on the Islands. I have an unwarrantable conviction that these Stanfords were of kin to you. Whether this John Stanford came to Dorchester County, Maryland, I know not. John being so common a Christian name, the subsequent prevalence of the name of John Stanford in Dorchester County affords little corroborative evidence. There was a John Stanford in the County in 1678, who was recompensed as one of those who served in the campaign against the Nauticoke Indians. He was paid three hundred pounds of tobacco for his service. He could hardly have been the same John who left London in 1635. He may have been his son.

Or you may descend from a certain Thomas Stanford who came over in 1684/5. The earliest recorded instrument containing the name of Stanford which is preserved in Cambridge, the County seat of Dorchester County, is an indenture dated August 27, 1684, executed in Liverpool, England, between Thomas Stanford of Liverpool

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and one Jeneff Pooton, whereby the said Pooton covenanted to serve the said Stanford from the date of the instrument "until the date of his arrival in Virginia or Maryland in America and afterwards" for a term to be adjusted in Court. The consideration was that the said Stanford should pay the said Pooton's passage money. On this instrument Thomas Stanford endorsed, before recording it, "We arrived ye 9th Day of January 1685/4."

It appears altogether probable, although not demonstrable by satisfactory proof, that you do in fact descend from a John Stanford, born probably between 1680 and 1690, who may have been a son or grandson of the John who came over in 1635, or a son of the Thomas who came over in 1684. This John Stanford from whom you probably descend was possessed, as the records abundantly disclose, of several large tracts of land in Dorchester County, among which was a property described as "London" and another as "Benjamin's Mess." The records also disclose the existence of various other contemporary Stanfords, Thomas, Joseph, Charles, Samuel and William, some of whom may have been brothers, and others, perhaps, cousins of John. They all were possessed of large plantations and the records of their real estate transactions indicate that as a family they were distinctly of the local gentry.

The reason for my belief that you descend from John Stanford is as follows: In his will, made in 1725, he names his wife, Elizabeth, his two sons,

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John and William, and two daughters, Elizabeth and Margaret. He describes his lands as "London," "Benjamin's Mess," "Stanford's Addition," "Western," and by other designations. To his son William he devises a part of these various tracts. It would seem that William was a minor at the time of his father's death. In 1738, his guardian, William Stanford, possibly an uncle, petitioned the Court for instructions as to how he should manage the several estates of his ward, especially in regard to repairing the dwelling houses and barns thereon, and in this description he describes the properties by the same designations used in John Stanford's will. In 1744 and 1745 this William Stanford, then, of course, of age, made several conveyances of parts of these same lands, some of which were on the Bay. In these conveyances his wife Elizabeth joins. I was rather interested in the way the conveyancers described the dates. For instance, "The sixteenth day of July in the Third Year of the Dominion of Charles, Absolute Lord and Proprietor of the Province of Maryland, and Baron of Baltimore and Avalon." The references in these deeds make it evident that the grantor was the son of John Stanford.

William Stanford died prior to 1759, since in that year Elizabeth Stanford, a widow, whom I feel sure was his widow, made her will in which she gave to her well-beloved son, Richard Stanford four negroes, Jenny, Sam, Lyl, and Jack; a yoke of oxen called Bum and Brandy; together with a long list of articles useful on the plantation,

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among others "a piece of cloth at the weaver's, and a small parcel of feathers." Richard, who was an only son, had doubtless succeeded to the real estate on his father's death. This will of Elizabeth Stanford, whom I believe to be your ancestress, is most interesting. To her daughter, Rebecca Waters, she gives two negroes, Cauke and Tom. To her daughter, Sarah Staplefoot, she gives her riding horse and saddle. She also makes specific bequests to her daughters, Chebed Pritchett and Rhody Waters. The rest and residue of her estate, which I assume was personal property, she bequeathed to her son Richard and his four sisters. From subsequent records connecting these children of Elizabeth Stanford I am fully satisfied that the Richard named in the will was the father of your great great grandmother, Elizabeth Stanford. I also think it practically certain that the Elizabeth Stanford who made the will was the wife of William Stanford who was the son of John Stanford. At all events "London" and "Benjamin's Mess" were in the possession of John, William, and Richard successively, which certainly tends to corroborate my theory.

Richard Stanford, who was unquestionably your great great great grandfather, was born January 18, 1743, and was consequently sixteen years old when his mother died, and he undertook the management of his estates. Whether the town of Vienna, where he lived for most of his life included, or was adjacent to, the lands which came to him from his grandfather John, I have no means of knowing. The date of the creation

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of the town of Vienna by the Colonial Assembly of Maryland is not known, but it is probable that it was about 1700. The town was of some importance in its earlier days. In 1762 it was made a port of entry. In 1776 it was sufficiently important to be attacked by a British gun-boat which ascended the river and shelled the town. Again in 1781 two British ships attacked the town and burned ships "on the stocks." Richard Stanford was unquestionably a leading citizen of this community. I have not discovered that he held any public office, but his numerous recorded conveyances of land in Dorchester County, and the recorded bills of sale to him of negroes, cattle, and other commodities, clearly indicate that he was a man possessed of considerable property.

Richard Stanford married one Elizabeth whose maiden name I have been unable to ascertain. It is humiliating to be unable to furnish you with the surname of so comparatively a modern grandmother. In a letter written in 1882 to your grandmother, Sarah Tappan Crapo, from her cousin, Elizabeth Stanford Toppan, the daughter of Abner Toppan of Lowell, who was the eldest son of Elizabeth Stanford of Maryland, Cousin Lizzie wrote: "Mother does not remember ever hearing the maiden name of Grandmother. . . . There was a family in East Newmarket, Maryland or Virginia, I don't know which, that my mother wrote to sometimes for Grandma by the name of Medford." Newmarket is in Dorchester County, not far from Vienna. I find in the records at Cambridge a receipt given on February 28, 1791, by

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Richard Stanford, Celia Stanford and Elizabeth Stanford, the children of Richard and Elizabeth Stanford, for a legacy under the will of William Medford. Abner Toppan witnessed this instrument. Medford is a name which is still prominent in Dorchester County. I think it probable that your ancestress Elizabeth, the wife of Richard Stanford, was a Medford, but I have no evidence that such is the fact.

Richard and Elizabeth Stanford had several children; Robert and William, both of whom were lost at sea, leaving no descendants; Celia, who signed the above receipt; Arianna, who died unmarried; Elizabeth, who married Abner Toppan; and Richard, of whom more anon. After the death of his wife, Elizabeth, Richard married Esther, a widow Russum, with four children, and by her had several children, Clement Stanford, Algernon Sydney Stanford, and Henrietta Stanford, who married William MacDonald. The widow of Richard Stanford married for the third time a Mr. Holland of Delaware. From the investigations of your grandmother, Sarah Tappan Crapo, and from manuscript notes of the Reverend Henry MacDonald, a grandson of Richard Stanford, and of Doctor Stanford E. Chaille, a great grandson, I am able to give you some knowledge of the home life of your great great great grandfather Richard. The plantation was at the upper end of the present town of Vienna. "The house was a two and a half story frame house with many rooms," writes Mr. MacDonald, who for some years lived there in Dr. Clement

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Stanford's time. "The furniture was costly and the table was furnished with solid silver and fine china ware. The house fronted on the banks of the beautiful Nauticoke River. Sailing craft were almost constantly in sight. The river furnished abundance of fish and oysters." In a letter written to your grandmother by Mr. Hooper C. Hicks of Baltimore in 1882 I find the following: "The house, when Doctor Stanford lived in it, was a magnificent mansion surrounded by a paradise of flowers. The garden was truly a beautiful place. I remember distinctly, being a boy, having just moved in town from the country, taking a stroll with Clement through this delightful place. I thought I was in the Garden of Eden. The flowers now are dead, even the tall lilacs and fragrant roses have given way for long rows of corn and hills of potatoes."

Mr. MacDonald writes, "On the farm of my uncle Dr. Clement Stanford in a field joining the town of Vienna, surrounded by beautiful native forest trees, was an old brick church. When I was a boy it was deserted and fallen into decay, but was regarded by my uncle as sacred. Beneath the beautiful trees the rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep. In that old house my forefathers worshipped and many of their loved ones sweetly sleep beneath those old trees." This little church made of bricks brought from England was one of the "Chapels of Ease" which were established in the large Episcopal parishes on the Eastern Shore. The parish was that of Great Choptauke, some fifty miles square, now represented by

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Christ Church, Cambridge. Instead of subdividing the territory into separate parishes as the population grew, it was the custom in Maryland to retain the original parish and establish Chapels of Ease. I find in the archives of Maryland the record of a petition of the people of Vienna which recites: "That your petitioners in regard to the great distance to the Parish Church aforesaid, did on or about the year 1709, by the assistance of their Vestry, and their own contributions, obtain a Chapel of Ease situated in Vienna Town, by the Nauticoke River, on the other side of the Parish aforesaid." Mr. MacDonald as a boy pictured this old church as the scene of Gray's Elegy. He writes: "Another circumstance indelibly impressed my mind with these associations. My uncle, Dr. Stanford, had a son William, between Clement and Arianna. He was a beautiful boy, gentle and lovely, and of precocious intellect, a universal favorite, whom we all intensely loved. When about seven years old he sickened and withered away. His death caused us all great distress. He was laid to rest in the old Church yard beside other loved ones gone before. Our teacher, Mr. Baker, applied to him most appropriately and beautifully the epitaph in Gray's Elegy:

"Here rests his head upon the lap of Earth
A youth to fortune, and to fame unknown;
Fair science frown'd not on his humble birth,
And Melancholy mark'd him for her own."

That his name was William corroborates my theory of his descent. If I am correct in that he was doubtless named after his great grandfather.

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It was a large family who lived on the Plantation in Richard Stanford's day. There were seven children of his own and four Russum children of his wife's, and many slaves. It is evident from the notes of his grandson that the family was a loyally united one in which kinship and kindness were synonymous. It was when Elizabeth, your great great grandmother, was about fifteen, and her brother Richard some two or three years older, that their father Richard died in 1785. It was and still is the custom for the planters along the many inlets of Chesapeake Bay to load vessels owned by them with the produce of their plantations and once or twice a year journey to Baltimore to market. It was the great event of the year, this voyage to the metropolis. In the autumn of 1785 Richard Stanford made this journey. He was far from well when he started. With him were his young sons Clement and Algernon Sydney. During the voyage a severe storm arose and Richard Stanford died while striving to save his vessel. It was carried to sea and stranded near Norfolk, Virginia, where Richard Stanford was buried. It is a strange coincidence that two of your ancestors, so widely separated as Richard Stanford and Nathaniel Smith of Newburyport, should have met similar deaths and should lie buried so near together. The skipper of the vessel was a rascal. He appropriated the cargo and left the two young lads destitute. There in Norfolk they were found by their elder brother Richard, who brought them back to the Plantation.

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It was a few years after the tragedy of Richard Stanford's death that Abner Toppan, the Newburyport Yankee, appeared on the scene. What brought him to Maryland and to Vienna I know not. He and his brother were cabinet makers and doubtless had to go in search of good mahogany. The Eastern Shore of Maryland, however, was certainly not a good place to look for mahogany. Possibly he voyaged to Maryland with a cargo of furniture to sell. From the record of the receipt in the matter of William Medford's will, it is evident that he was in Dorchester County as early as 1791. The tradition is very distinct that the Stanfords as a family had no use for the Yankee Toppan, and that he ran away with his sweetheart. The young couple must have lived in Maryland for a year or more at least, since their oldest child Sophia, who subsequently married Oliver Crocker of New Bedford, was born in Easton, Maryland, not far from Vienna.

Abner Toppan and his wife, Elizabeth Stanford, were in Newburyport when their second child was born in 1795. There they lived during the remainder of their lives in a comfortable old colonial house on the east side of High Street, near the head of Toppan's Lane. The house is very familiar to me, and it was there that your grandmother, Sarah Tappan Crapo, spent much time in her childhood with her grandmother Elizabeth, of whom she was extremely fond. The life in a New England town was at first not an easy one for the Southern bride. She had not been brought up to do housework and the cooking

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at her home in Maryland had been done by negro mammies. I have heard one of her granddaughters, Arianna Graves Duryee, tell of her grandmother's confession that when she was confronted with the necessity of cooking "baked beans," a dish of which, naturally, she had never even heard, she went into the kitchen and locked the doors and threw herself on the floor and wept bitter tears. She was, however, a woman of much determination, and baked beans being manifestly a part of her duty as a New England housewife, she mastered the beans as she did every other duty which came to her, and she served her husband and her children and her grandchildren in New England with an adaptive capacity which was only equaled by her devoted love. Your grandmother Crapo, my mother, told me much of her grandmother Toppan, who had deeply impressed her as a woman singularly gentle yet firm, lovable yet reserved, gracious yet proud. I fancy her as rather a Grande Dame who was infinitely sweet and gentle with those she loved.

One episode in the life of this transplanted grandmother of yours I am able to give you from the notes of her nephew, Henry MacDonald:

In 1824, when I was a boy, one day considerable company was at our house. A letter was handed to my mother from the Post-Office which she hastily opened and read standing in the parlor surrounded by the company. She became suddenly excited, screamed, dropped the letter and ran out of the room in agitation and tears. The company became very solicitous but it soon appeared that her agitation was not distress but joy. The letter was from her brother Doctor

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Stanford and announced that he had an addition to his family of another daughter whom he had named Arianna, and also that his sister Elizabeth whom he had not seen since her marriage many years before had just arrived on a visit from Massachusetts, and he added "The lost is found, and the prodigal has come home, let us kill the fatted calf and eat and be merry." He requested the whole family to come immediately to his house. The next day my mother, father and family all went. It was a joyous assemblage. I distinctly remember the whole scene. My aunt Elizabeth returned home with us. She remained several months visiting various relatives. Cousin Esther Ann returned with her to Massachusetts and remained several months. After my father's death my mother made a visit to her sister at Newburyport.

Although it is not the scheme of these notes to burden you with information about your innumerable great great uncles and aunts, perhaps, in view of the paucity of my information about your earlier direct Maryland descent, you will not take it amiss if I tell you something of your Southern cousins with some of whom I have been more closely intimate than with many of those of the North.

Richard Stanford, the son of Richard, a full brother of Elizabeth Toppan, was a few years older than his sister. He was born about 1768. If he indeed resembled the portrait of him which I possess he was an exceptionally beautiful person. The portrait of his sister, which has faced me three times a day at meals these many years, discloses no such evidence of beauty to me, although a day or two before I am writing these words an artist who saw the picture said, "How beautiful she was! I wish I might paint a portrait

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of such a woman." Richard went to college and afterwards became a teacher in a small college in North Carolina, and subsequently he studied and practiced law. He was most kind to his younger brothers, Clement and Algernon Sydney, giving them a classical education which otherwise they would hardly have achieved. He also furnished a home for his unmarried sister Arianna. He married, in North Carolina, the daughter of a distinguished General of the Revolutionary War, whom he succeeded as a member of the fifth Congress, being elected in 1797, when he was twenty-nine years old. I find among my mother's papers a carefully prepared statement by Benjamin Perley Poore, an old Newburyport friend, and a famous newspaper correspondent in Washington in his day, in which Mr. Poore has noted every speech which Richard Stanford made during his long service in Congress. The subjects cover a wide range, although questions of foreign relations seem to have more frequently engaged his attention than others. He was an intimate friend and staunch admirer of John Randolph of Roanoke. Although he was only forty-eight years old when he died, April 8, 1816, he was the oldest member in service of the House of Representatives. "Mr. Gaston announced the decease of the Honorable Richard Stanford of North Carolina, a member of this house; whereupon it was Resolved, unanimously that a committee be appointed to take order for superintending the funeral. Messrs. Gaston, Yancey, Culpepper, Forney, Pickens, Clarke and Edwards were

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appointed the said committee. . . . Resolved: that the members of this House will testify their respect for the memory of Richard Stanford by wearing crepe on the left arm for one month." He was buried in the Congressional Cemetery in Washington.

Richard Stanford by his first wife, whose name was Mabane, had a daughter who married a Mr. Stith, and whose descendants are now living in Mississippi, and another daughter, Arianna, who married a Mr. Graves, and whose oldest son was the notorious Richard Stanford Graves, who as Treasurer of the State of Mississippi defaulted and absconded. By his second wife, a Miss Moore, he had a number of children, whose descendants live in North Carolina and are known to some of the Stanford cousins whom I know.

Clement Stanford, the brother of Elizabeth Stanford Toppan, with his brother, Algernon Sydney Stanford, lived on the old plantation in Maryland. Clement was a physician and in his family Henry MacDonald lived for some years and has left in his manuscript notes a most entertaining and pleasant impression of this Southern home. For his uncle, Clement Stanford, he had an unbounded admiration. He describes him as tall and slender, always immaculately dressed, and with the finished manners of a high bred gentleman of the old school, scrupulously punctilious in matters of "honor" and of conduct, and respected and loved in the community. "His presence diffused perpetual cheerfulness and sunshine. His almost uniform habit was after

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supper to collect all his family around him and play on the violin or read some interesting book either history, or a novel, or poetry. . . . I was never in a household where the laugh rang so merrily. This was particularly the case with Cousin Henrietta. Aunt Anna had a parrot who was quite a character. Among other accomplishments it learned to imitate Cousin Henrietta's laugh so that it was hard to tell which was laughing."

Algernon Sydney Stanford has always in my imagination resembled Harry Warrington in Thackeray's Virginians. In the Cambridge records I find his deposition taken in 1801, when he was about twenty years old, wherein he subscribes to a statement "that they were present at the house of Mr. Denwood Hicks in Newmarket on the seventh day of March, 1801, when a reincounter took place between William Harding of Dorchester County and State of Maryland, and Henry C. Kennedy, in which reincounter the said Henry Kennedy bit off the lower part of said William Harding's right ear. And further the above deponent saith not." It is a pity that the deponent was so briefly matter of fact in his account, but the affair suggests some of the scenes of Harry Warrington's early life which Thackeray has given us in less meagre style. Algernon as a young man was active in public affairs. In 1805 he was Collector of the port of Vienna. On a journey to Cambridge, having in his possession a large amount of public money, he was waylaid and murdered. Clement Stanford, his brother,

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and William Russum, his half-brother, although under no legal obligation, made good the money stolen to the government, at an expense which seriously crippled their financial resources. Algernon Sydney had two daughters, Henrietta Elizabeth, who died when a young lady, and Sarah Ann, who must have been a singularly charming woman. She married her cousin, William P. Russum, and went with practically all of the Stanford family, including the MacDonalds, to Port Gibson, Claibourne County, Mississippi.

Clement Stanford died in 1831. Soon after his death his widow, whose maiden name was Anna D'Shiell, and all his children went to Mississippi. His oldest child, Esther Ann, she who went to Newburyport with her aunt, Elizabeth Toppan, never married and died at her sister Mary's home in Natchez, in 1834. Clement Stanford's daughter, Mary Eunice Stanford, married William H. Chaille of Natchez. Clement Stanford's daughter Henrietta, she of the ringing laugh, married George Watson of Claibourne County, Mississippi, leaving descendants. One of her sons, Clement Stanford Watson, (born 1831, died 1867), was a schoolmate of your grandfather, William W. Crapo, at Phillips Andover. He fought all through the War of the Rebellion as Captain of a Louisiana regiment.

Doctor Clement Stanford's son Clement was a brilliant man whose dissipated habits and reckless business ventures brought disaster upon all his kin. In a letter to your grandmother from Charles Lake, the Clerk of the Circuit Court of

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Dorchester County, Maryland, written in 1882, he writes of this Clement Stanford: "He was a handsome little man, very dainty and particular about his dress, and very popular with his acquaintance. He was at one time employed as a clerk in Cambridge by a merchant, M. Le Compte." Of his history Doctor Stanford Chaille has left some interesting, although bitter, notes. He went with the family to Mississippi and induced his sister, Mary Eunice Chaille, after her husband's death, to take up a large plantation in Louisiana, and by his mismanagement of the same wasted her property. He joined Lopez in his expedition for the emancipation of Cuba. In the war which ensued he behaved with conspicuous gallantry, was wounded, captured, tried by courtmartial and shot at the fort of Atares near Havana.

Clement Stanford married Mary Patterson, widow of Osbourn Claibourne. He left no descendants. I have a very clear recollection of "Aunt Mary Stanford," the widow of Clement Stanford. She was a typical Southern woman, proud of her relation to all the "first families" of the South. She was a woman of brilliant mind broadened by a long residence in Europe. Yet she had an almost venomous hatred of the Yankees. She was living in Washington when your grandfather Crapo was in Congress, and I remember calling on her with your grandfather and grandmother and meeting her grandnephew Ralph Walsh, a boy several years younger than myself, who was then much interested in martial history. He told your grandfather that the greatest Gen-

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eral in the history of the world was Robert E. Lee. Your grandfather tentatively suggested Caesar and Hannibal and Napoleon and Wellington and some others as possible competitors, but Aunt Mary abetted the boy in his loyalty to the hero of the South. To your grandfather's question as to whether young Walsh considered the President of the United States, at that time Ulysses S. Grant, a great General, Walsh admitted that he was a "lucky" General, but vehemently added that he was a "bad man," which naturally pleased Aunt Mary immensely.

Doctor Clement Stanford's daughter, Arianna Stanford, whose advent in this world in 1824, you may remember, was coincident with the arrival of her aunt Elizabeth Toppan at the old home in Vienna, married William Patterson of Claibourne County, Mississippi, a brother of her brother Clement's wife. They left descendants, one of whom, Jeannie Patterson, who married Doctor Ralph Walsh of Washington, was the mother of Ralph, the admirer of General Lee. Another, Mary Patterson, accompanied your grandmother on a memorable expedition to Vienna, the interesting record of which, written by this cousin Mary, I deeply regret I have mislaid. It contained much information about the Stanford family which would have been of invaluable assistance to me in preparing this note. It is doubtless in the house where I am writing, but an exhaustive search has failed to disclose its whereabouts.

To conclude this note without reference to Stanford Emerson Chaille of New Orleans, the son

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of William H. Chaille and Mary Eunice Stanford, and the great grandson of Richard Stanford of Vienna, would be like presenting the play of Hamlet with Hamlet left out. He was a very important person in your genealogical history. If he had not happened to be sent North when a boy to a Massachusetts guardian and by him sent to Phillips Andover Academy, he would not have been a chum of your grandfather William W. Crapo, and it would not have happened when he came with your grandfather to New Bedford one winter vacation that he looked up a distant cousin who was living there, Sarah Tappan, a granddaughter of Elizabeth Stanford, and found her a very jolly sort of cousin and introduced your grandfather to her. And if that had not happened where would you have been? Of "Cousin Stan" I shall hope to tell you more when, some day, I come to write the stories of your grandfather and grandmother Crapo. That will be a story of long ago to you I suppose, but to me it seems a very modern story and certainly not appropriately included in the history of your Comeoverers.

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PART IX

TABLES OF DESCENT

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NOTE

The following tables present the genealogical data on which the foregoing notes have been based. The sources from which the facts given were derived are many and various. Family bibles, memoranda made by my mother, correspondence with many persons, published genealogies of certain families, genealogical works of reference, public records, and all the various sources of information within the reach of an amateur who, like myself, is necessarily confined to a limited amount of leisure from other activities and unable to go far afield in the search. It is evident that there are many omissions which a more extensive and painstaking research would have supplied. There are, doubtless, many, some probably serious, errors which a more expert investigator would have avoided. Therefore, in presenting the foregoing notes and the following tables, I do so with the cautious caveat which the old time bookkeeper invariably placed at the foot of his accounts — "E. & O. E." (errors and omissions excepted).

For many valuable suggestions leading to untraveled paths of research within the possible limits of my personal exploration, I am indebted to Mr. William A. Wing, the Secretary of the Old Dartmouth Historical Society. To Mr. Luther Atwood of Salem, Mr. Lawrence Brainerd of Boston, Miss Jane Griffiths Keys of Baltimore, and some others, I am indebted for investigations in coverts difficult for me to beat in person. I am especially indebted to Mr. William M. Emery, of New Bedford, for his unflagging zeal in assisting me both in the genealogical research, wherein he achieved several important discoveries, and in the careful preparation of my notes for publication, as well as in the superintendence of the actual work of publication.

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Chapter I

DESCENT
OF
WILLIAM WALLACE CRAPO
OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN
FROM
HIS SIXTEEN
GREAT GREAT GRANDPARENTS

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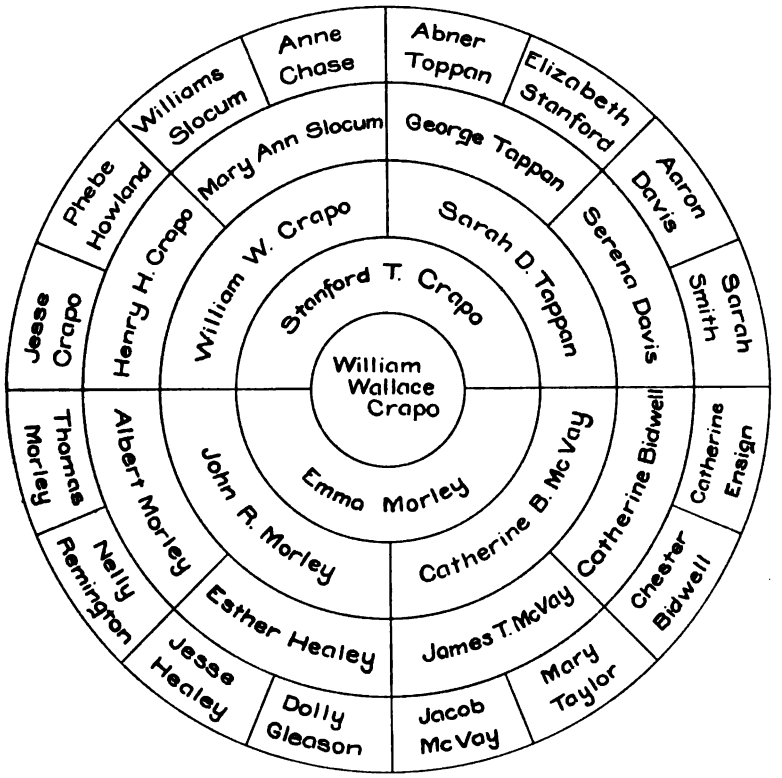

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JESSE CRAPO, born Freetown May 22, 1781; died Dartmouth Jan. 11, 1831; married July 10, 1803,

PHEBE HOWLAND, born Dartmouth, Mar. 29, 1785; died Dartmouth Dec. 22, 1870; had son

Henry Howland Crapo, born Freetown May 24, 1804; Governor State of Michigan, 1864-1868; died Flint Mich., July 22, 1869; married Dartmouth June 9, 1825, Mary Ann Slocum; had son

William Wallace Crapo, born Dartmouth May 16, 1830; Member of Congress from Massachusetts, 1875-1883; married New Bedford Jan. 22, 1857, Sarah Davis Tappan; had son

Stanford Tappan Crapo, born New Bedford June 13, 1865; married Painesville, Ohio, Oct. 10, 1894, Emma Morley; had son

William Wallace Crapo, born Saginaw, Mich., Aug. 2, 1895.

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WILLIAMS SLOCUM, born Dartmouth July 23, 1761; died Dartmouth Feb. 23, 1834; married Dartmouth Feb. 3, 1803,

ANNE ALMY CHASE, born Dartmouth Sept. 6, 1775; died Dartmouth Mar. 22, 1864; had daughter

Mary Ann Slocum, born Dartmouth May 21, 1805; died Flint, Mich., Feb. 21, 1875; married Henry Howland Crapo. *(See page 823)*

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ABNER TOPPAN, born Newburyport Apr. 6, 1764; died Newburyport Dec. 31, 1836; married Jan. 30, 1792,

ELIZABETH STANFORD, born Vienna, Dorchester Co., Md., Mar. 1, 1770; died Newburyport Apr. 12, 1844; had son

George Tappan, born Newburyport Jan. 6, 1807; died New Bedford Aug. 15, 1857; married Newburyport Nov. 10, 1829, Serena Davis; had daughter

Sarah Davis Tappan, born Newburyport Oct. 6, 1831; died New Bedford Dec. 13, 1893; married William Wallace Crapo. *(See page 823)*

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AARON DAVIS, born Newburyport Apr. 18, 1777; died Newburyport Aug. 25, 1829; married Dec. 20, 1801,

SARAH MORSE SMITH, born Newburyport Mar. 11, 1780; died Newburyport Oct. 24, 1869; had daughter

Serena Davis, born Newburyport Jan. 17, 1808; died Hyde Park, Mass., Feb. 5, 1896; married George Tappan. *(See page 825)*

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THOMAS MORLEY, of Sennett, N. Y., born Mar. 20, 1763; died Mar. 2, 1813; married Mar. 17, 1793,

NELLY REMINGTON, born Aug. 16, 1775; died Sept. 13, 1863; had son

Albert Morley, of Brutus and Brockport, N. Y., and Painesville, Ohio, born Oct. 21, 1797; died July 12, 1883; married Jan. 29, 1818, Esther Healey; had son

John Rufus Morley, born Mar. 10, 1829; lived Painesville, Ohio, Fort Scott, Kan., and Saginaw, Mich.; died Saginaw Feb. 14, 1912; married Sept. 14, 1853, Catherine Bidwell McVay; had daughter

Emma Morley, born Jan. 6, 1872; married Oct. 10, 1894, Stanford Tappan Crapo. *(See page 823)*

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JESSE HEALEY, of Charlestown, N. H., born Nov. 3, 1769; died June 1, 1853; married Apr. 26, 1792,

DOLLY GLEASON, a widow, born Mar. 18, 1755; died Sept. 25, 1837; had daughter

Esther Healey, born Feb. 14, 1798; died Apr. 22, 1889; married Albert Morley. *(See page 827)*

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JACOB McVAY, born 1779; died May 20, 1830; married

MARY TAYLOR, born Apr. 15, 1791; died Sept. 23, 1855; had son

James Taylor McVay, of Pittsburg, Penn., born Apr. 9, 1809; died Oct. 2, 1842; married Mar. 17, 1829, Catherine Williams Bidwell; had daughter

Catherine Bidwell McVay, born Apr. 20, 1830; married John Rufus Morley, *(See page 827)*

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CHESTER BIDWELL, of Hartford, Conn., and Warren, Ohio, born Apr. 18, 1790; died Mar. 12, 1865; married May 5, 1811,

CATHERINE ENSIGN, of Hartford, Conn., born Oct. 23, 1790; died June 17, 1865; had daughter

Catherine Williams Bidwell, born Feb. 5, 1812; died July 27, 1842; married James Taylor McVay. *(See page 829)*

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Chapter II

DESCENT
OF
JESSE CRAPO

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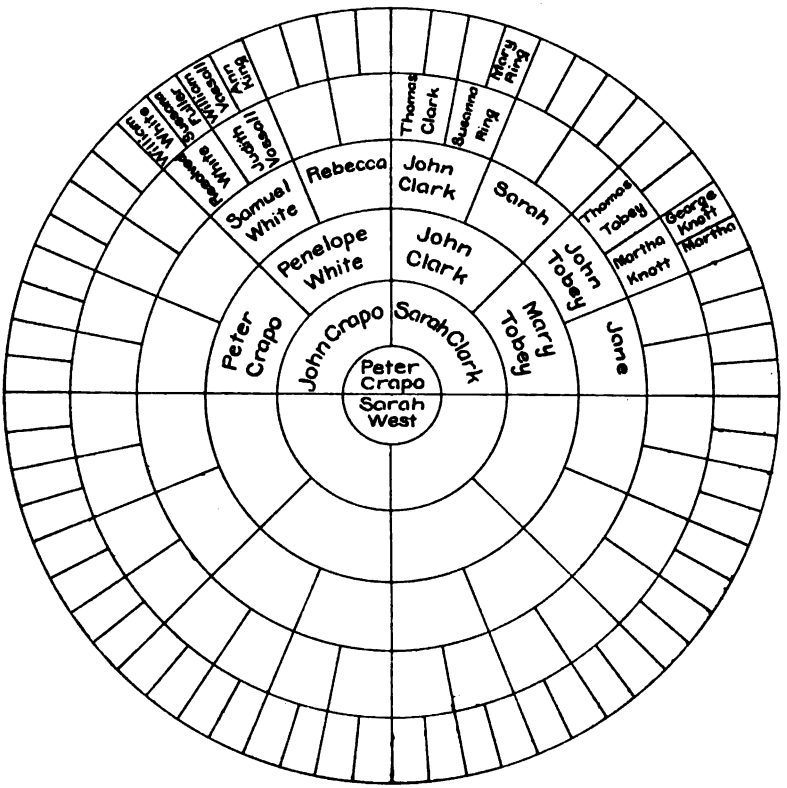

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JESSE CRAPO
Dartmouth
b. May 22, 1781
d. Jan. 11, 1831
m. Phebe Howland, July 10, 1803

Peter Crapo
Freetown
b. 1743
d. Mar. 3, 1822

Sarah West
Dartmouth
b. 1747
d. May 6, 1789
m. Nov. 13, 1766

John Crapo
Rochester
b. Feb. 22, 1711
d. +1779
(to page 834)

Sarah Clark
Rochester
b. Mar. 18, 1714
m. Nov. 7, 1734
(to page 835)

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Jesse Crapo
Peter Crapo
John Crapo
(from page 833)

JOHN CRAPO
Rochester
b. Feb. 22, 1711
d. +1779
m. Sarah Clark, Nov. 7, 1734

Peter Crapo
Rochester
b. abt. 1670
d. 1756

Penelope White
Rochester
b. Mar. 12, 1687
m. May 31, 1704

Samuel White
Rochester
b. Mar. 13, 1646
d. —1694

Rebecca ——
b. Mar. 13, 1646
d. June 25, 1711

(to page 838)

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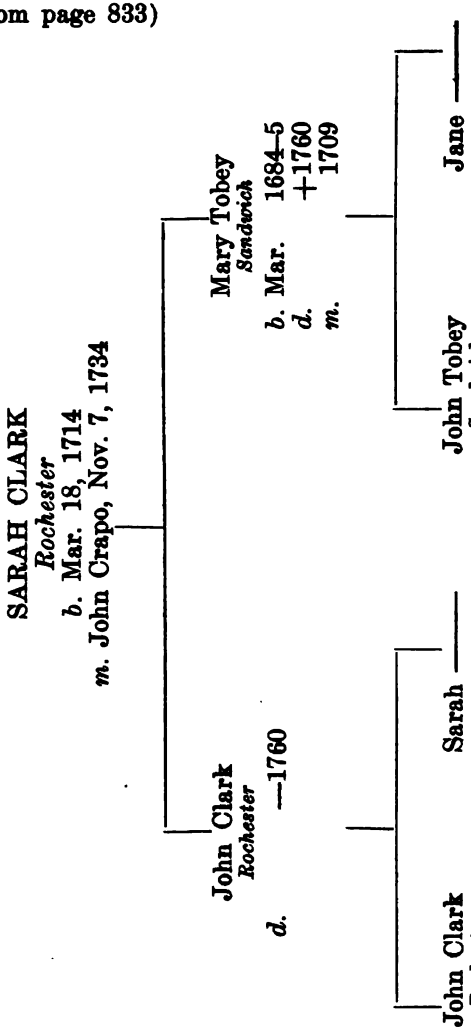
Jesse Crapo
Peter Crapo
Sarah Clark
(from page 833)



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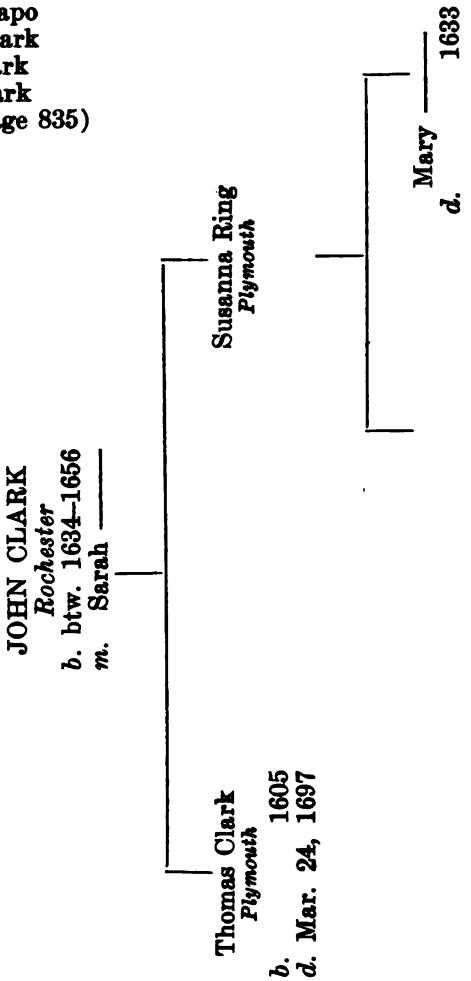
Jesse Crapo
Peter Crapo
Sarah Clark
John Clark
John Clark
(from page 835)



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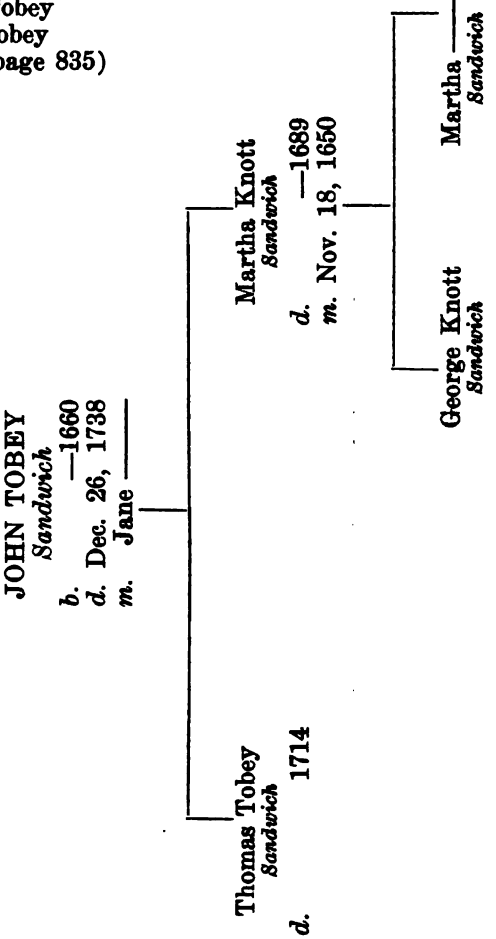
Jesse Crapo
Peter Crapo
Sarah Clark
Mary Tobey
John Tobey
(from page 835)



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Jesse Crapo
Peter Crapo
John Crapo
Penelope White
Samuel White
(from page 834)

SAMUEL WHITE
Rochester
b. Mar. 13, 1646
d. —1694
m. Rebecca ——

Resolved White
Scituate and Marshfield
b. 1614
d. +1680

Judith Vassall
Scituate
b. 1619
d. —1674
m. Apr. 8, 1640

William White
Plymouth
d. Mar. 12, 1621

Susanna Fuller
d. Oct. 1680
m. Feb. 11, 1612

William Vassall
Scituate
b. Aug. 27, 1592
d. 1655

Anna King
Cold Norton, Essex
b. 1592
m. 1613

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Chapter III

DESCENT
OF
PHEBE HOWLAND

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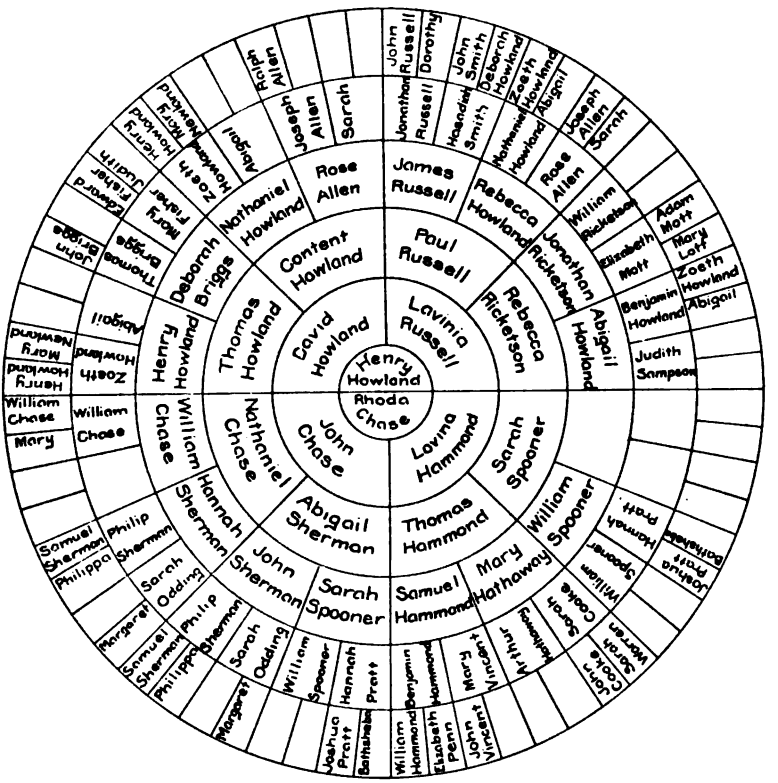

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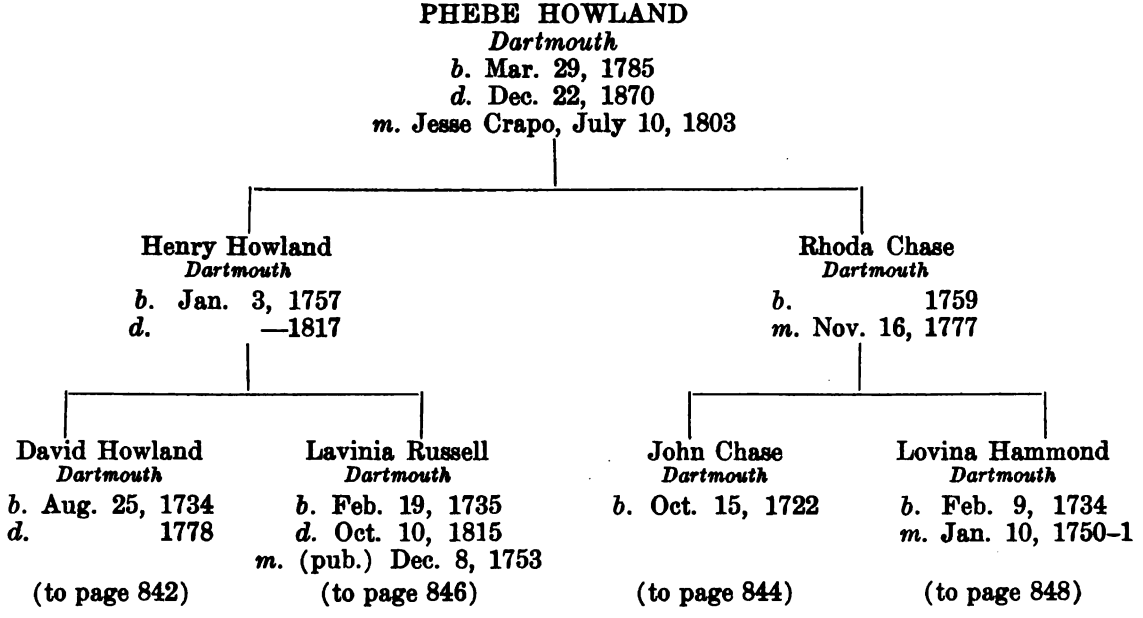

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Phebe Howland
Henry Howland
David Howland
(from page 841)

DAVID HOWLAND
Dartmouth
b. Aug. 25, 1734
d. 1778
m. Lavinia Russell (pub.) Dec. 8, 1753

Thomas Howland
Dartmouth
b. June 6, 1709

Henry Howland
Dartmouth
b. June 30, 1672
d. 1729

(to page 843)

Deborah Briggs
Dartmouth
b. Oct. 16, 1674
d. Nov. 25, 1712
m. June 3, 1698

(to page 851)

Content Howland
Dartmouth
b. Aug. 20, 1702
m. Dec. 17, 1733

Nathaniel Howland
Dartmouth
b. Aug. 5, 1657
d. Mar. 3, 1724

(to page 850)

Rose Allen
Dartmouth
b. Oct. 1665
m. 1684

(to page 852)

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Phebe Howland
Henry Howland
David Howland
Thomas Howland
Henry Howland
(from page 842)

HENRY HOWLAND
Dartmouth
b. June 30, 1672
d. 1729
m. Deborah Briggs, June 3, 1698

Zoeth Howland
Dartmouth
b. abt. 1636
d. Jan. 21, 1676

Abigail ——
d. —1708
m. Oct. 1656

Henry Howland
Duxbury
d. Jan. 17, 1671
(see pages 850, 855, 857)

Mary Newland
Sandwich
d. June 17, 1674

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Phebe Howland
Rhoda Chase
John Chase
(from page 841)

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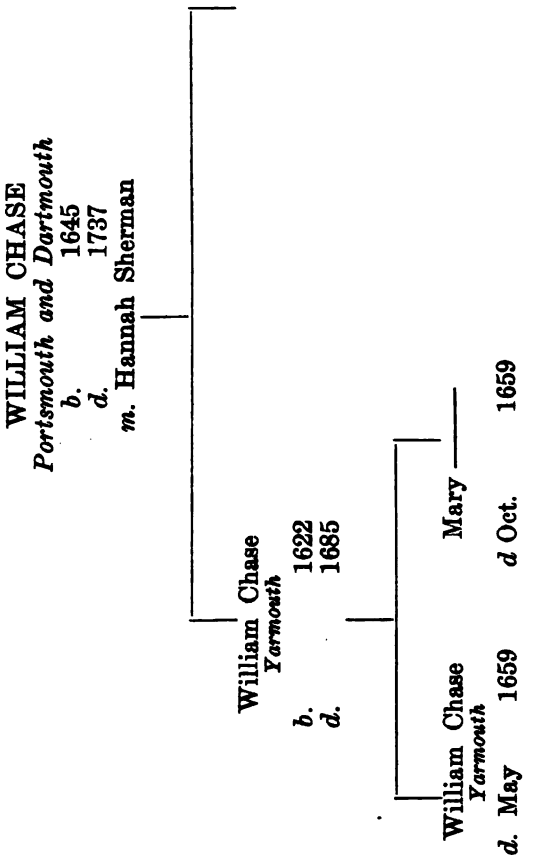
Phebe Howland
Rhoda Chase
John Chase
Nathaniel Chase
William Chase
(from page 844)



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Phebe Howland
Henry Howland
Lavinia Russell
(from page 841)

LAVINIA RUSSELL
Dartmouth
b. Feb. 19, 1735
d. Oct. 10, 1815
m. David Howland (pub.) Dec. 8, 1753

Paul Russell
Dartmouth
b. Dec. 30, 1710
d. 1773

James Russell
Dartmouth
b. May 17, 1687
d. 1764
(to page 847)

Rebecca Howland
Dartmouth
b. Aug. 25, 1685
d. Nov. 8, 1727
m. (pub.) Sept. 21, 1709
(to page 855)

Rebecca Ricketson
Dartmouth
b. Feb. 6, 1714–5
d. May 5, 1744
m. Aug. 22, 1734

Jonathan Ricketson
Dartmouth
b. Apr. 7, 1688
d. Oct. 16, 1768
(to page 856)

Abigail Howland
Dartmouth
b. Nov. 30, 1686
m. July 8, 1710
(to page 857)

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Phebe Howland
Henry Howland
Lavinia Russell
Paul Russell
James Russell
(from page 846)

JAMES RUSSELL
Dartmouth
b. May 17, 1687
d.
1764
m. Rebecca Howland (pub.) Sept. 21, 1709

Jonathan Russell
Dartmouth
d. Dec. 15, 1723

Hasadiah Smith
Dartmouth
b. Jan. 11, 1650
m. Feb. 5, 1678

John Russell
Marshfield and Dartmouth
b. 1608
d. Feb. 13, 1694–5

Dorothy ——
d. Feb. 13, 1687

John Smith, Jr.
Plymouth and Dartmouth
b. 1618
d. Jan. 15, 1692
(*m.* second, Ruhamah Kirby)
(see page 882)

Deborah Howland
m. Jan 4, 1648–9
d. of Arthur Howland
Marshfield

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Phebe Howland
Rhoda Chase
Lovina Hammond
(from page 841)

LOVINA HAMMOND
Dartmouth
b. Feb. 9, 1734
m. John Chase, Jan. 10, 1750–1

Thomas Hammond
Rochester and Dartmouth
b. Sept. 16, 1687

Sarah Spooner
Dartmouth
b. Oct. 6, 1700
d. +1742
m. Apr. 6, 1721

Samuel Hammond
Rochester
b. 1655
d. +1728
(to page 849)

Mary Hathaway
Dartmouth
b. abt. 1660
m. abt. 1680
(to page 858)

William Spooner
Dartmouth
b. 1650–1660
d. +1735
son of the first William
(see page 854)

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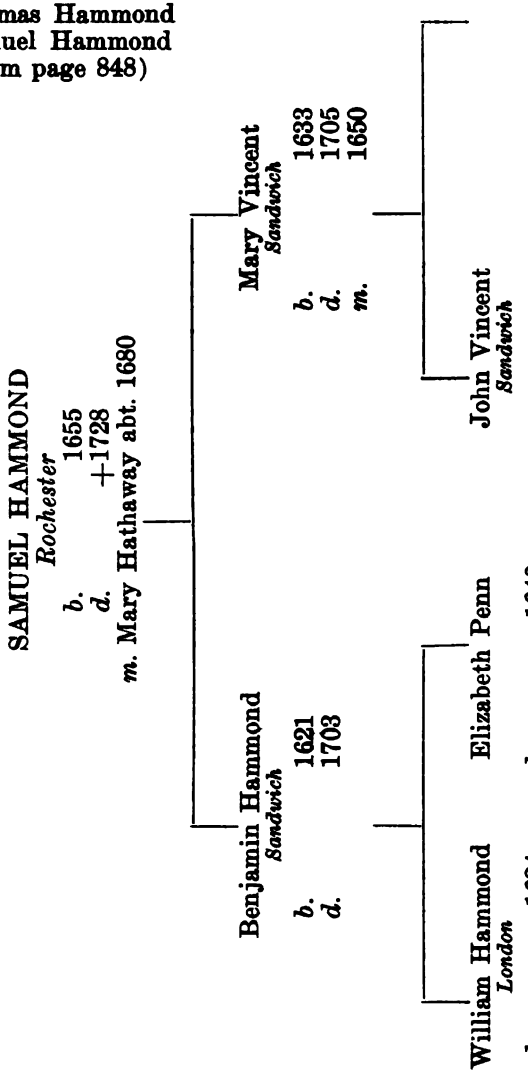
Phebe Howland
Rhoda Chase
Lovina Hammond
Thomas Hammond
Samuel Hammond
(from page 848)



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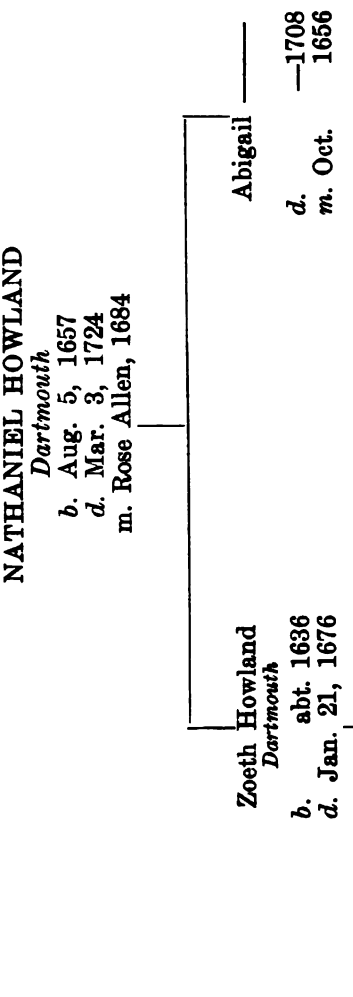
Phebe Howland
Henry Howland
David Howland
Content Howland
Nathaniel Howland
(from page 842)



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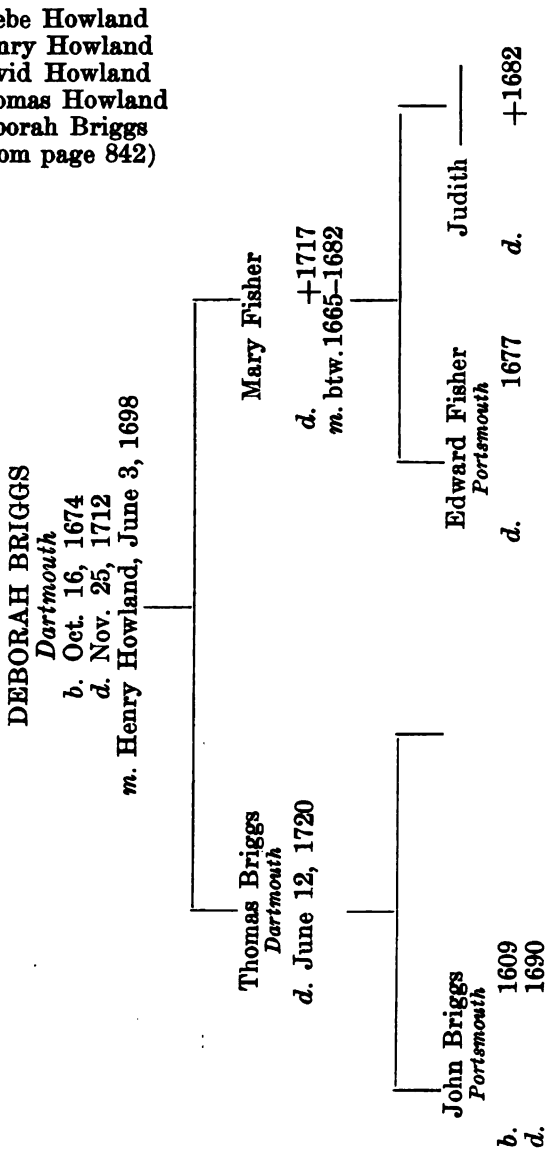
Phebe Howland
Henry Howland
David Howland
Thomas Howland
Deborah Briggs
(from page 842)



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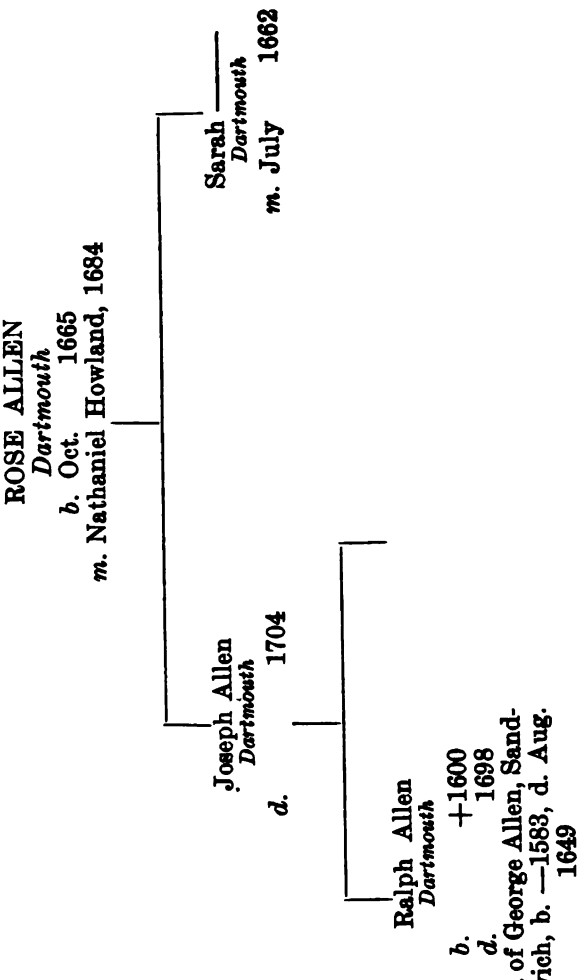
Phebe Howland
Henry Howland
David Howland
Content Howland
Rose Allen
(from page 842)



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Phebe Howland
Rhoda Chase
John Chase
Abigail Sherman
John Sherman
(from page 844)

JOHN SHERMAN
Dartmouth
b. 1644
d. Apr. 16, 1734
m. Sarah Spooner

Philip Sherman
Portsmouth
b. Feb. 5, 1610
d. 1687

Sarah Odding
d. +1681

Samuel Sherman
England
b. 1553
d. 1615
(see page 872)

Philippa ——

Margaret ——

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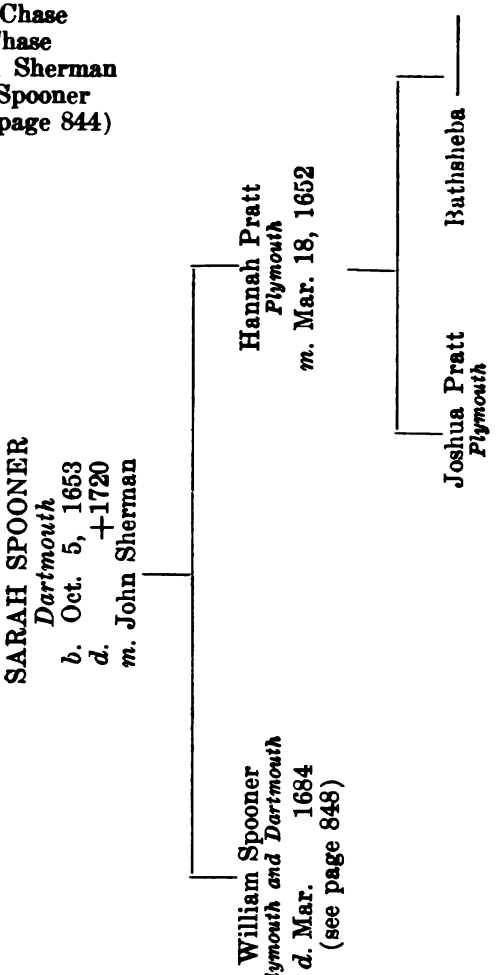
Phebe Howland
Rhoda Chase
John Chase
Abigail Sherman
Sarah Spooner
(from page 844)



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Phebe Howland
Henry Howland
Lavinia Russell
Paul Russell
Rebecca Howland
(from page 846)

REBECCA HOWLAND
Dartmouth
b. Aug. 25, 1685
d. Nov. 8, 1727
m. James Russell (pub.) Sept. 21, 1709

Nathaniel Howland
Dartmouth
b. Aug. 5, 1657
d. Mar. 3, 1724

Zoeth Howland
Dartmouth
b. abt. 1636
d. Jan. 21, 1676
(see pages 843, 850, 857)

Abigail ——

Rose Allen
Dartmouth
b. Oct. 1665
m. 1684

Joseph Allen
Dartmouth
d. 1704
(see page 852)

Sarah ——
m. July 1662

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Phebe Howland
Henry Howland
Lavinia Russell
Rebecca Ricketson
Jonathan Ricketson
(from page 846)

JONATHAN RICKETSON
Dartmouth
b. Apr. 7, 1688
d. Oct. 16, 1768
m. Abigail Howland, July 8, 1710

William Ricketson
Portsmouth and Dartmouth
d. Mar. 1, 1691

Elizabeth Mott
Portsmouth
b. Aug. 6, 1659
d. +1723
m. May 14, 1679

Adam Mott
Portsmouth
b. 1623
d. +1673
(to page 859)

Mary Lott
Portsmouth
b. 1631
d. 1712
d. of Sarah Lott (Mott)
(to page 859)

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Phebe Howland
Henry Howland
Lavinia Russell
Rebecca Ricketson
Abigail Howland
(from page 846)

ABIGAIL HOWLAND
Dartmouth
b. Nov. 30, 1686
m. Jonathan Ricketson, July 8, 1710

Benjamin Howland
Dartmouth
b. Mar. 8, 1659
d. Feb. 12, 1727

Judith Sampson
m. Apr. 23, 1684

Zoeth Howland
Dartmouth
b. abt. 1636
d. Jan. 21, 1676
(see pages 843, 850, 855)

Abigail ——

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Phebe Howland
Rhoda Chase
Lovina Hammond
Thomas Hammond
Mary Hathaway
(from page 848)

MARY HATHAWAY
Dartmouth
b. abt. 1660
m. Samuel Hammond abt. 1680

Arthur Hathaway
Marshfield and Dartmouth
d. 1711

Sarah Cooke
Plymouth
b. +1634
d. +1710
m. Nov. 20, 1652

John Cooke
Plymouth and Dartmouth
b. abt. 1610
d. Nov. 23, 1695
s. of Francis Cooke of the Mayflower

Sarah Warren
Plymouth
b. —1620
d. +1696
m. Mar. 28, 1634
d. of Richard Warren of the Mayflower

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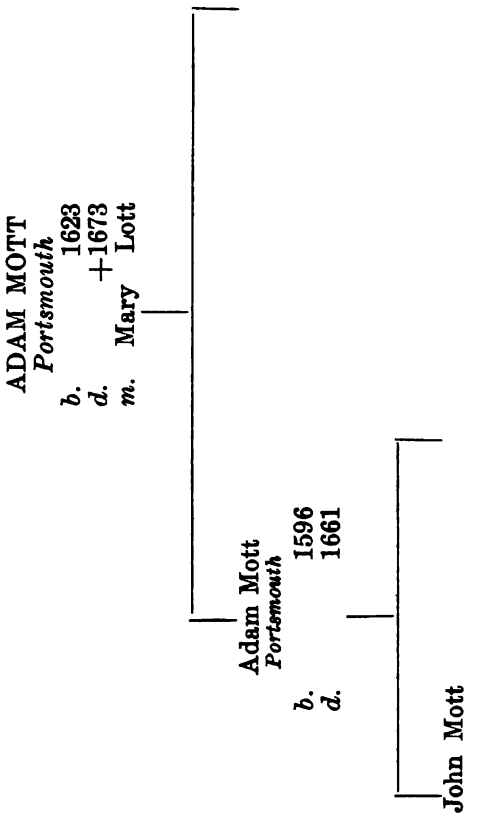
Phebe Howland
Henry Howland
Lavinia Russell
Rebecca Ricketson
Jonathan Ricketson
Elizabeth Mott
Adam Mott
(from page 856)



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Chapter IV

DESCENT
OF
WILLIAMS SLOCUM

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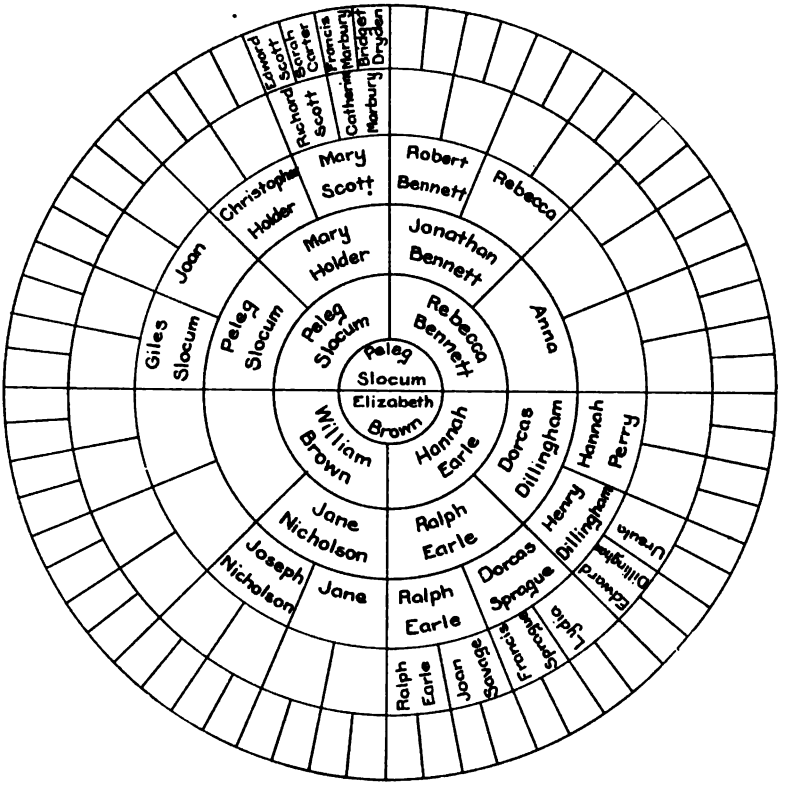

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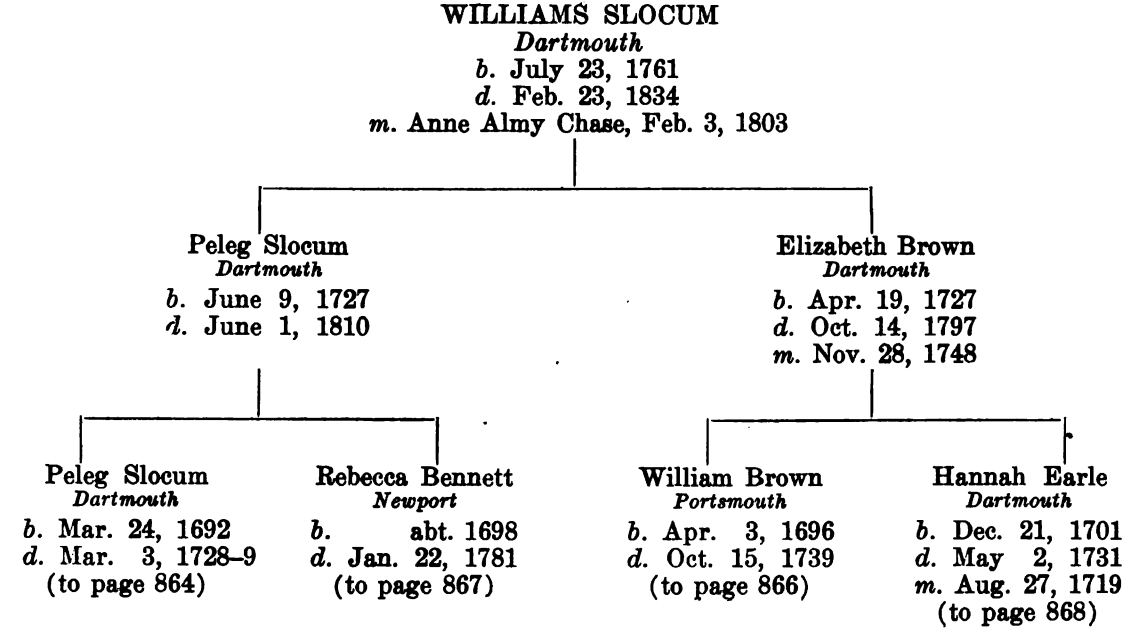

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Williams Slocum
Peleg Slocum
Peleg Slocum
(from page 863)

PELEG SLOCUM
Dartmouth
b. Mar. 24, 1692
d. Mar. 3, 1728–9
m. Rebecca Bennett

Peleg Slocum
Dartmouth
b. Aug. 17, 1654
d. Feb. 1732–3

Mary Holder
Newport
b. Sept. 16, 1661
d. Sept. 20, 1737
m. abt. 1680

Giles Slocum
Portsmouth
d. 1682
(see page 875)

Joan ——
d. Aug. 31, 1679

Christopher Holder
Newport
b. 1631
d. June 13, 1688

Mary Scott
Providence
b. abt. 1640
d. Oct. 17, 1665
m. Aug. 12, 1660
(to page 865)

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Williams Slocum
Peleg Slocum
Peleg Slocum
Mary Holder
Mary Scott
(from page 864)

MARY SCOTT
Providence
b. abt. 1640
d. Oct. 17, 1665
m. Christopher Holder, Aug. 12, 1660

Richard Scott
Providence
b. 1607
d. abt. 1680

Catherine Marbury
Providence
b. 1617
d. May 2, 1687
m. 1637

Edward Scott
Glemsford, Suffolk

Sarah Carter

Francis Marbury
London
Rector of St. Martin
Vintry

Bridget Dryden
Canons Ashby
Northamptonshire
m. 1589
(see page 924)

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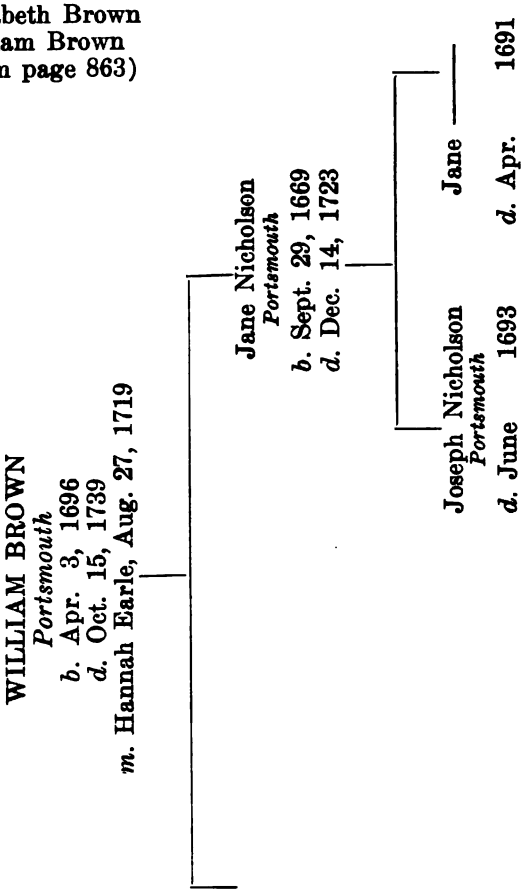
Williams Slocum
Elizabeth Brown
William Brown
(from page 863)



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Williams Slocum
Peleg Slocum
Rebecca Bennett
(from page 863)

REBECCA BENNETT
Newport
b. 1698
d. Jan. 22, 1781
m. Peleg Slocum

Jonathan Bennett
Newport
b. 1659
d. July 11, 1708

Robert Bennett
Newport

Rebecca ——
Newport

Anna Williams
b. Nov. 4, 1674
d 1758
m. 1694

John Williams
Boston and Newport
b. Aug. 15, 1644
d. 1687
s. of Nathaniel Williams (d. 1661) and wife Mary

Anna Alcock
Roxbury
bap. May 26, 1650
d. 1723
m. 1670
d. of Dr. John Alcock and Sarah Palgrave

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Williams Slocum
Elizabeth Brown
Hannah Earle
(from page 863)

HANNAH EARLE
Dartmouth
b. Dec. 21, 1701
d. May 2, 1731
m. William Brown, Aug. 27, 1719

Ralph Earle
Dartmouth
b. 1660
d. 1718

Dorcas Dillingham
Sandwich
b. 1662
d. Jan. 23, 1742
m. 1692

Ralph Earle
Portsmouth
d. 1716
s. of Ralph Earle (1606–1678) and Joan Savage
(see page 877)

Dorcas Sprague
m. —1659
d. of Francis and Lydia Sprague, Duxbury

Henry Dillingham
Sandwich
b. abt. 1627
s. of Edward Dillingham (d. 1667) and wife Drusilla

Hannah Perry
Sandwich

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Chapter V

DESCENT
OF
ANNE ALMY CHASE

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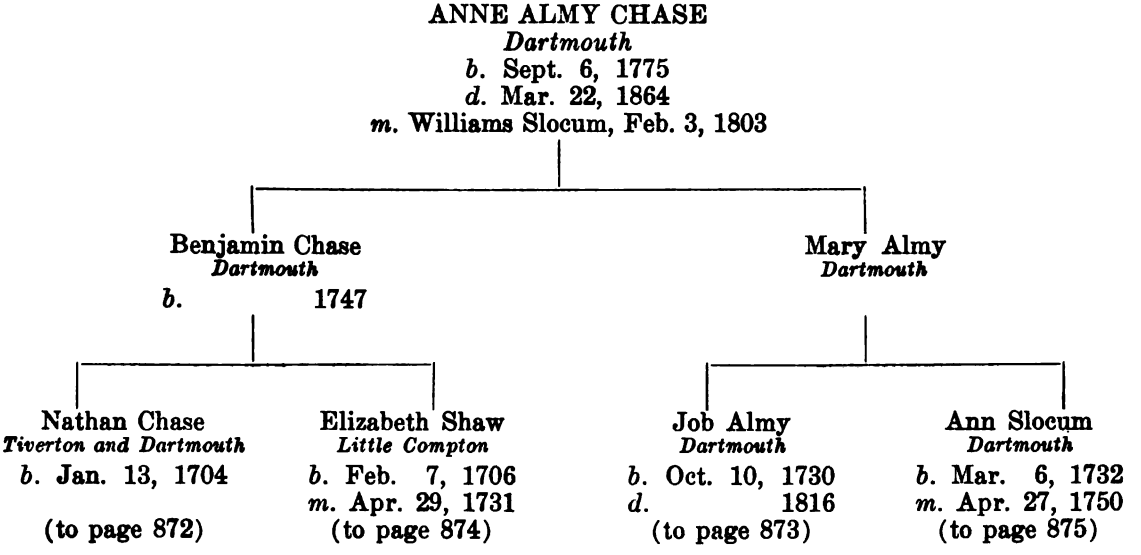

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Anne Almy Chase
Benjamin Chase
Nathan Chase
(from page 871)

NATHAN CHASE
Tiverton and Dartmouth
b. Jan. 13, 1704
m. Elizabeth Shaw, Apr. 29, 1731

Benjamin Chase
Tiverton

Amey Borden
Portsmouth
b. May 30, 1678
d. 1716
m. Sept. 21, 1696

William Chase
Portsmouth and Dartmouth
b. 1645
d. 1737
(to page 845)

Hannah Sherman
Portsmouth
b. 1647
d. of Philip Sherman and Sarah Odding
(see pages 844, 853)

John Borden
Portsmouth
b. Sept. 1640
d. June 4, 1716
(to page 876)

Mary Earle
Portsmouth
b. 1655
d. June 1734
m. Dec. 25, 1670
(to page 877)

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Anne Almy Chase
Mary Almy
Job Almy
(from page 871)

JOB ALMY
Dartmouth
b. Oct. 10, 1730
d. 1816
m. Ann Slocum, Apr. 27, 1750

Job Almy
Dartmouth
b. Apr. 28, 1696
d. July 27, 1771

Lydia Tillinghast
Providence
b. July 8, 1700
d. Dec. 20, 1774
m. July 18, 1717

William Almy
Portsmouth
b. Oct. 27, 1665
d. July 6, 1747
(to page 878)

Deborah Cook
Portsmouth
(to page 879)

Joseph Tillinghast
Providence and Newport
b. Aug. 11, 1677
d. Dec. 1, 1763
(to page 880)

Freelove Stafford
Warwick
d. +1711
(to page 881)

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Anne Almy Chase
Benjamin Chase
Elizabeth Shaw
(from page 871)

ELIZABETH SHAW
Little Compton
b. Feb. 7, 1706
m. Nathan Chase, Apr. 29, 1731

Israel Shaw
Little Compton
b. 1660
d. +1710

Tallman
Portsmouth
m. 1689

Anthony Shaw
Portsmouth and Little Compton
d. Aug. 21, 1705

Alice Stonard
Boston
m. Apr. 8, 1653
d. of John and Margaret Stonard

Peter Tallman
Portsmouth
d. 1708

John Briggs
Taunton
d. 1685
m. 1665

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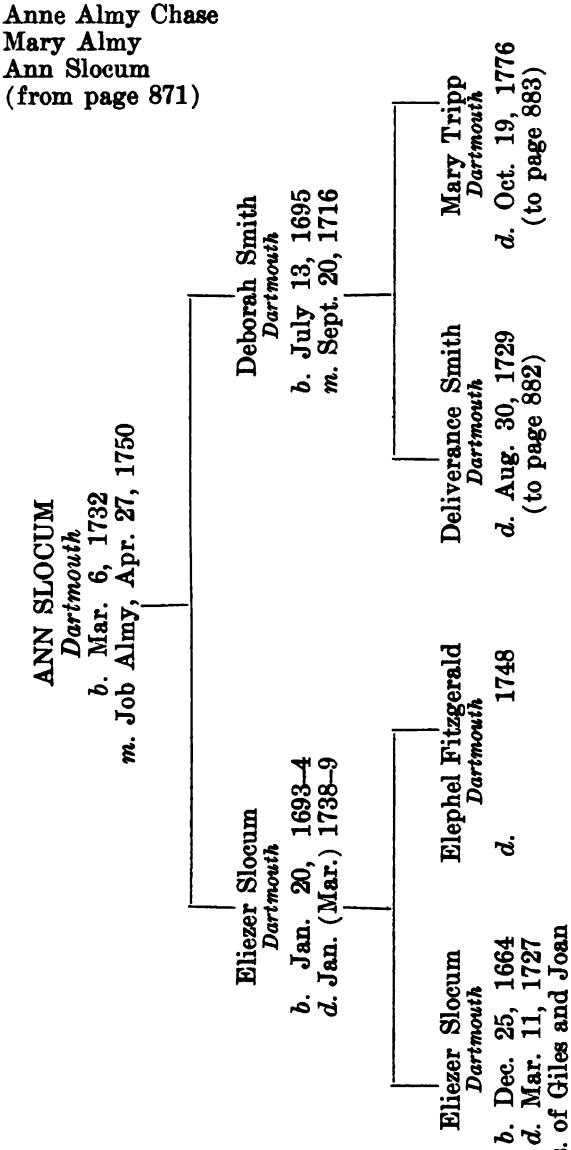
Anne Almy Chase
Mary Almy
Ann Slocum
(from page 871)



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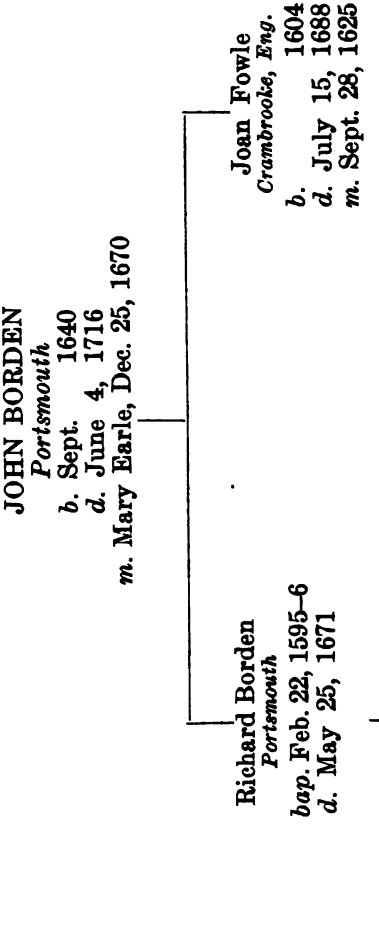
Anne Almy Chase
Benjamin Chase
Nathan Chase
Amey Borden
John Borden
(from page 872)



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Anne Almy Chase
Benjamin Chase
Nathan Chase
Amey Borden
Mary Earle
(from page 872)

MARY EARLE
Portsmouth
b. 1655
d. June, 1734
m. John Borden, Dec. 25, 1670

William Earle
Portsmouth
d. Jan. 15, 1715

Mary Walker
Portsmouth
m. +1660

Ralph Earle
Portsmouth
b. 1606
d. 1678
(see page 868)

Joan Savage
Portsmouth
b. —1600
d. 1699

John Walker
Portsmouth
d. +1647

Katherine ——
d. abt. 1654

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Anne Almy Chase
Mary Almy
Job Almy
Job Almy
William Almy
(from page 873)

WILLIAM ALMY
Portsmouth
b. Oct. 27, 1665
d. July 6, 1747
m. Deborah Cook

Christopher Almy
Portsmouth
b. 1632
d. Jan. 30, 1713

Elizabeth Cornell
Portsmouth
d. +1708
m. July 9, 1661

William Almy
Portsmouth
b. 1601
d. 1676

Audrey ——
Portsmouth
b. 1603
d. +1676

Thomas Cornell
Portsmouth
b. abt. 1595
d. abt. 1656

Rebecca Briggs
Portsmouth
b. 1600
d. Feb. 8, 1673
a sister of John Briggs, Portsmouth
(see page 851)

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Anne Almy Chase
Mary Almy
Job Almy
Job Almy
Deborah Cook
(from page 873)

DEBORAH COOK
Portsmouth
m. William Almy

John Cook
Portsmouth
b. 1631
d. 1691

Mary Borden
Portsmouth
b. Apr. 1636
d. 1691

Thomas Cook
Portsmouth
d. Feb. 6, 1674

Mary ——

Richard Borden
Portsmouth
bap. Feb. 22, 1595–6
d. May 25, 1671
(see page 876)

Joan Fowle
Portsmouth
b. 1604
d. July 15, 1688
m. Sept. 28, 1625

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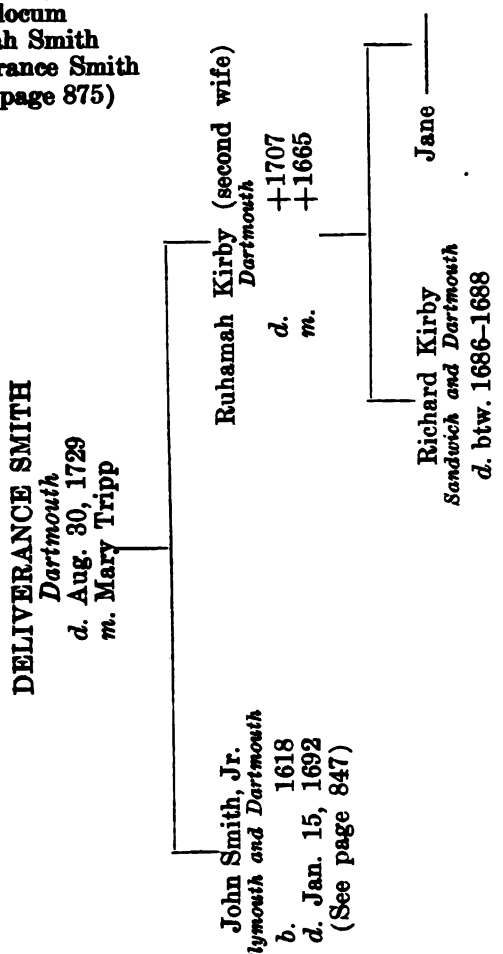
Anne Almy Chase
Mary Almy
Ann Slocum
Deborah Smith
Deliverance Smith
(from page 875)



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Anne Almy Chase
Mary Almy
Ann Slocum
Deborah Smith
Mary Tripp
(from page 875)

MARY TRIPP
Dartmouth
d. Oct. 19, 1776
m. Deliverance Smith

Peleg Tripp
Dartmouth
b. abt. 1642
d. Jan. 13, 1714

John Tripp
Portsmouth
b. 1610
d. 1678

Mary Paine
Portsmouth
d. Feb. 12, 1687
d. of Anthony Paine, who d. 1649

Anne Sisson
Portsmouth
d. abt. 1713

Richard Sisson
Portsmouth and Dartmouth
b. 1608
d. 1684

Mary ——
d. 1692

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Chapter VI

DESCENT
OF
ABNER TOPPAN

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ABNER TOPPAN
Newburyport
b. Apr. 6, 1764
d. Dec. 31, 1836
m. Elizabeth Stanford, Jan. 30, 1792

Edward Toppan
Newburyport
b. Sept. 7, 1715
d. May 20, 1795

Sarah Bailey
Newburyport
b. Feb. 15, 1721
d Nov. 2, 1811
m Sept. 7, 1743

Abraham Toppan
Newbury
b. June 29, 1684
(to page 888)

Esther Wigglesworth
Malden
b. Apr. 16, 1685
m. Oct. 21, 1713
(to page 890)

Joshua Bailey
Newbury
b. Oct. 30, 1685
d. Oct. 6, 1760
(to page 889)

Sarah Coffin
Newbury
b. May 16, 1686
d. Nov. 27, 1768
m. Feb. 4, 1707
(to page 891)

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[illegible] Toppan
Edward Toppan
Abraham Toppan
[illegible]

ABRAHAM TOPPAN
Newbury
b. June 20, 1684
m. Esther Wigglesworth, Oct. 21, 1713

Jacob Toppan
Newbury
b. Dec. 24, 1645
d. Dec. 30, 1717

Abraham Toppan
Newbury
b. 1606
d. Nov. 5, 1672

Susanna Taylor
Newbury
b. 1607
d. Mar. 20, 1680
m. in England

Hannah Newall
Newbury
b. May 10, 1641
d. Nov. 11, 1699
m. Aug. 24, 1671

Henry Newall
Newbury
b. 1614
d. May 16, 1700
(to page 1112)

Jane Dummer
Newbury
b. 1620
d. Jan. 11, 1711
m. Mar. 20, 1640
(to page 1111)

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Abner Toppan
Sarah Bailey
Joshua Bailey
(from page 887)

JOSHUA BAILEY
Newbury
b. Oct. 30, 1685
d. Oct. 6, 1760
m. Sarah Coffin, Feb. 4, 1707

Isaac Bailey
Newbury
b. July 22, 1654
d. Apr. 25, 1740

Sarah Emery
Newbury
b. Feb. 26, 1660
d. Apr. 1, 1694
m. June 13, 1683

John Bailey
Newbury
b. 1613
d. Mar. 16, 1691
s. of John Bailey, of Salisbury, who d. Nov. 2, 1651
(see page 921)

Eleanor Emery
Newbury
d. 1700
d. probably of John Emery, first, and wife Mary, of Newbury
(see pages 894, 921)

John Emery
Newbury
b. abt. 1628
d. 1693
(to page 894)
(see also page 921)

Mary Webster
Ipswich
d. Feb. 3, 1709
m. Oct. 2, 1648
(to page 895)

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Abner Toppan
Edward Toppan
Esther Wigglesworth
(from page 887)

ESTHER WIGGLESWORTH
Malden
b. Apr. 16, 1685
m. Abraham Toppan, Oct. 21, 1713

Michael Wigglesworth
Malden
b. Oct. 18, 1631
d. June 10, 1705

Martha Mudge
Malden
b. 1662
d. Sept. 4, 1690
m. 1679

Edward Wigglesworth
New Haven
b. 1604
d. Oct. 1, 1653

Esther (Rayner?)

Thomas Mudge
Malden
b. 1624

Mary ——
Malden
b. abt. 1628

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Abner Toppan
Sarah Bailey
Sarah Coffin
(from page 887)

SARAH COFFIN
Newbury
b. May 16, 1686
d. Nov. 27, 1768
m. Joshua Bailey, Feb. 4, 1707

Stephen Coffin
Newbury
b. Aug. 18, 1665
d. Aug. 31, 1725

Sarah Atkinson
Newbury
b. Nov. 27, 1665
d. Jan. 20, 1724
m. Oct. 8, 1685

Tristram Coffin
Newbury
b. 1632
d. Feb. 4, 1704
(to page 896)

Judith Greenleaf
Newbury
bap. Sept. 29, 1626
d. Dec. 15, 1705
m. Mar. 2, 1652–3
(to page 897)

John Atkinson
Newbury
b. 1636
(to page 898)

Sarah Merrick
Newbury
m. Apr. 27, 1664
d. of James Merrick

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Abner Toppan
Edward Toppan
Abraham Toppan
Hannah Sewall
Henry Sewall
(from page 888)

HENRY SEWALL
Newbury
b. 1614
d. May 16, 1700
m. Jane Dummer, Mar. 25, 1646

Anne Hunt

Henry Sewall
Newbury
bap. Apr. 8, 1576
d. Mar. 1657

Margaret Grazebrook
Middleton, Warwick Co., England
d. 1629
m. 1575

Henry Sewall
Coventry, Eng.
b. 1544
d. Apr. 16, 1628

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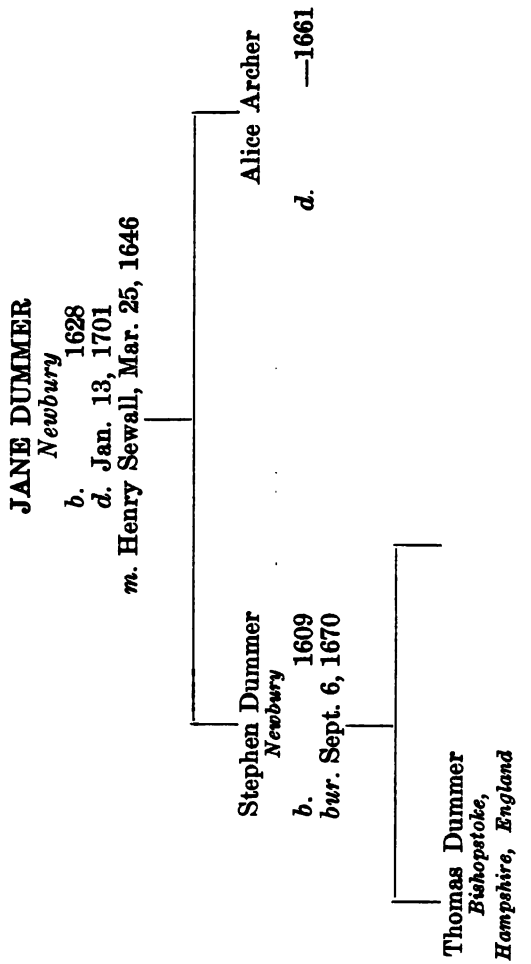
Abner Toppan
Edward Toppan
Abraham Toppan
Hannah Sewall
Jane Dummer
(from page 888)



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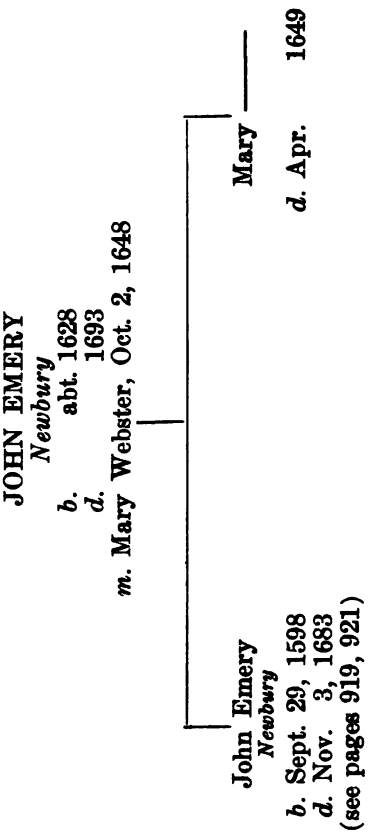
Abner Toppan
Sarah Bailey
Joshua Bailey
Sarah Emery
John Emery
(from page 889)



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Abner Toppan
Sarah Bailey
Joshua Bailey
Sarah Emery
Mary Webster
(from page 889)

MARY WEBSTER
Ipswich
d. Feb. 3, 1709
m. John Emery, Oct. 2, 1648

John Webster
Ipswich
d. +1644
(see page 921)

Mary Shatswell
Ipswich
d. Apr. 28, 1694
m. second, John Emery, Oct. 29, 1650
probably a sister of John Shatswell of Ipswich, who d. 1647.

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Abner Toppan
Sarah Bailey
Sarah Coffin
Stephen Coffin
Tristram Coffin
(from page 891)

TRISTRAM COFFIN
Newbury
b. 1632
d. Feb. 4, 1704
m. Judith Greenleaf, Mar. 2, 1652–3

Tristram Coffin
Newbury and Nantucket
b. 1605
d. Oct. 2, 1681

Dionis Stevens
Brixton, England
bap. Mar. 4, 1610
d. +1681
m. abt. 1629

Peter Coffin
Brixton, England
b. abt. 1580
d. Oct. 27, 1628

Joan Kember
Brixton, England
b. 1584
d. May 1661
m. abt. 1609

Robert Stevens
Brixton, England

Dionis ——

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Abner Toppan
Sarah Bailey
Sarah Coffin
Stephen Coffin
Judith Greenleaf
(from page 891)

JUDITH GREENLEAF
Newbury
bap. Sept. 29, 1626
d. Dec. 15, 1705
m. Tristram Coffin, Mar. 2, 1652

Edmund Greenleaf
Newbury
b. 1600
d. 1671

Sarah Dole
d. Jan. 18, 1663

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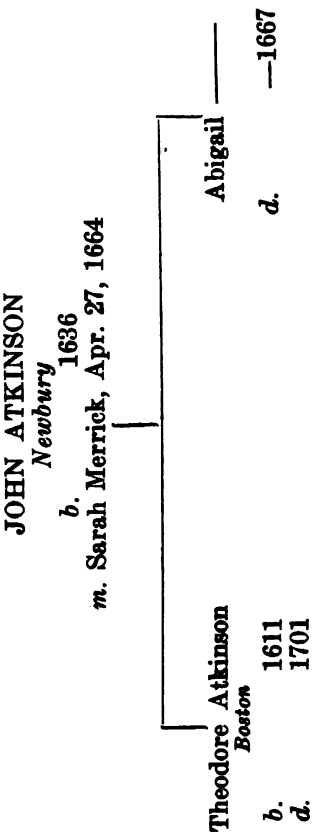
Abner Toppan
Sarah Bailey
Sarah Coffin
Sarah Atkinson
John Atkinson
(from page 891)



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Chapter VII

DESCENT
OF
AARON DAVIS

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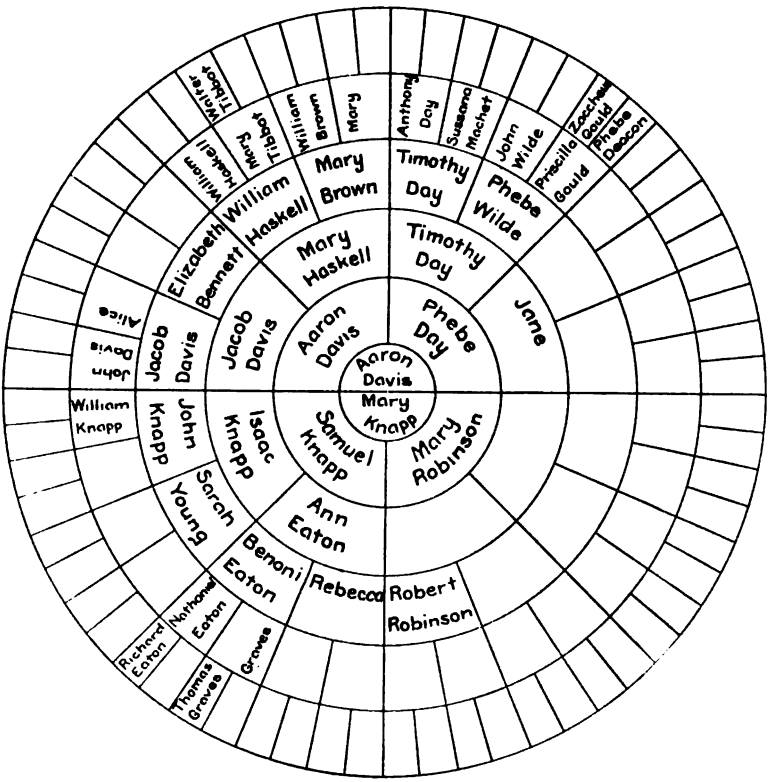

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AARON DAVIS
Newburyport
b. Apr. 18, 1777
d. Aug. 25, 1829
m. Sarah Morse Smith, Dec. 20, 1801

Aaron Davis
Newburyport
b. May 19, 1737
d. Jan. 5, 1812

Mary Knapp
Newburyport
b. Apr. 1, 1739
d. July 14, 1815
m. Nov. 10, 1761

Aaron Davis
Attleboro
b. 1698–1700
d. 1743
(to page 902)

Phebe Day
Gloucester
b. Oct. 11, 1706
m. Nov. 23, 1725–6
(to page 904)

Samuel Knapp
Salem and Newbury
b. June 6, 1717
d. May 26, 1745
(to page 903)

Mary Robinson
Newbury
m. Jan. 17, 1739
a granddaughter of
Robert Robinson

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Aaron Davis
Aaron Davis
Aaron Davis
(from page 901)

AARON DAVIS
Attleboro
b. 1698–1700
d. 1743
m. Phebe Day, Nov. 3, 1725–6

Jacob Davis
Gloucester
b. Feb. 26, 1662
d. Feb. 1, 1716

Mary Haskell
Gloucester
b. Apr. 29, 1668
m. Sept. 14, 1687

Jacob Davis
Gloucester
d. Sept. 2, 1685
s. of John Davis of Ipswich (d. +1687) and wife Alice

Elizabeth Bennett
m. Jan. 20, 1661
a sister of Anthony Bennett of Gloucester[1]

William Haskell
Gloucester
b. Aug. 26, 1644
d. June 5, 1708
(to page 905)

Mary Brown
Gloucester
b. 1649
d. Nov. 12, 1715
m. July 3, 1667
(to page 906)

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Aaron Davis
Mary Knapp
Samuel Knapp
(from page 901)

SAMUEL KNAPP
Salem and Newbury
b. June 6, 1717
d. May 26, 1745
m. Mary Robinson, Jan. 17, 1738

Isaac Knapp
Cambridge and Salem
b. 1672
d. Dec. 8, 1744

Ann Eaton
Cambridge
d. +1736

John Knapp
Newton
b. 1624
d. 1696
s. of William Knapp, Newton (b. 1578, d. 1658)

Sarah Young
m. May 25, 1660

Benoni Eaton
Cambridge
b. abt. 1639
d. Dec. 20, 1690
(to page 907)

Rebecca ——
m. —1667

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Aaron Davis
Aaron Davis
Phebe Day
(from page 901)

PHEBE DAY
Gloucester
b. Oct. 11, 1706
m. Aaron Davis, Nov. 23, 1725–6

Timothy Day
Gloucester
b. Jan. 19, 1679
d. Sept. 16, 1757

Jane ——

Timothy Day
Gloucester
b. 1653
d. Apr. 8, 1723
s. of Anthony Day, Gloucester (b. 1616, d. 1707) and Susanna Machett (d. Dec. 10, 1717)

Phebe Wilde
Gloucester
b. 1657
d. Apr. 8, 1727
m. July 24, 1679
(to page 908)

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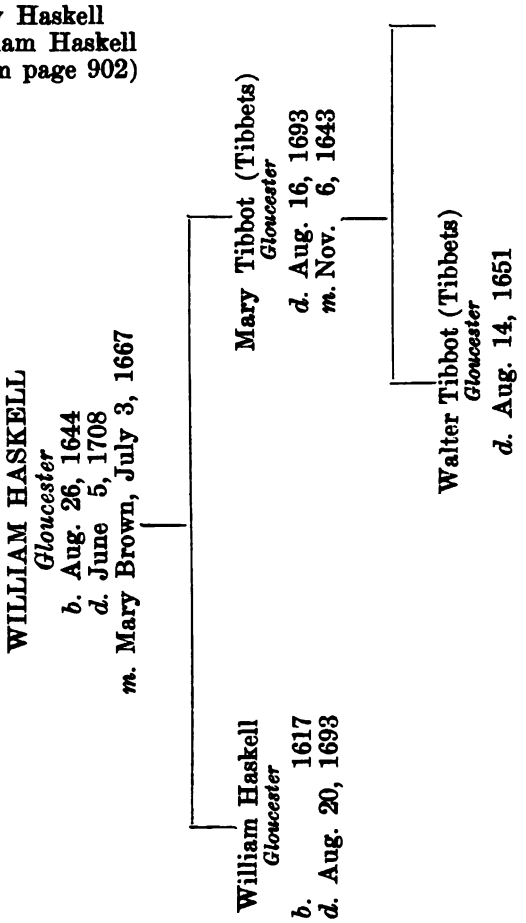
Aaron Davis
Aaron Davis
Aaron Davis
Mary Haskell
William Haskell
(from page 902)



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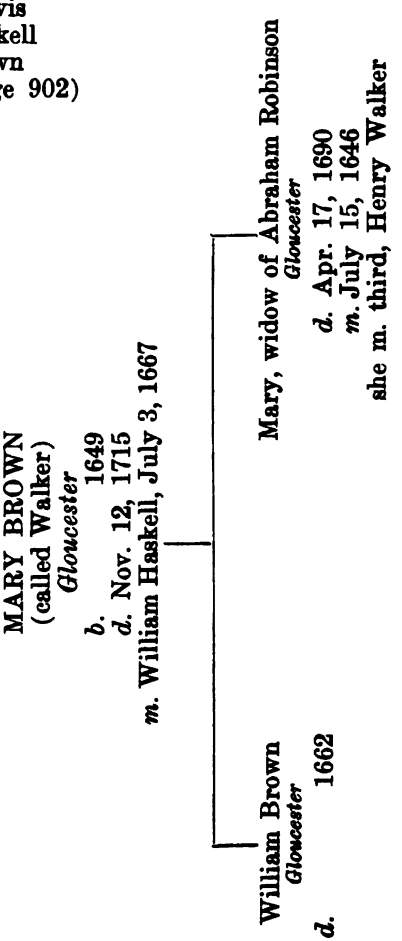
Aaron Davis
Aaron Davis
Aaron Davis
Mary Haskell
Mary Brown
(from page 902)



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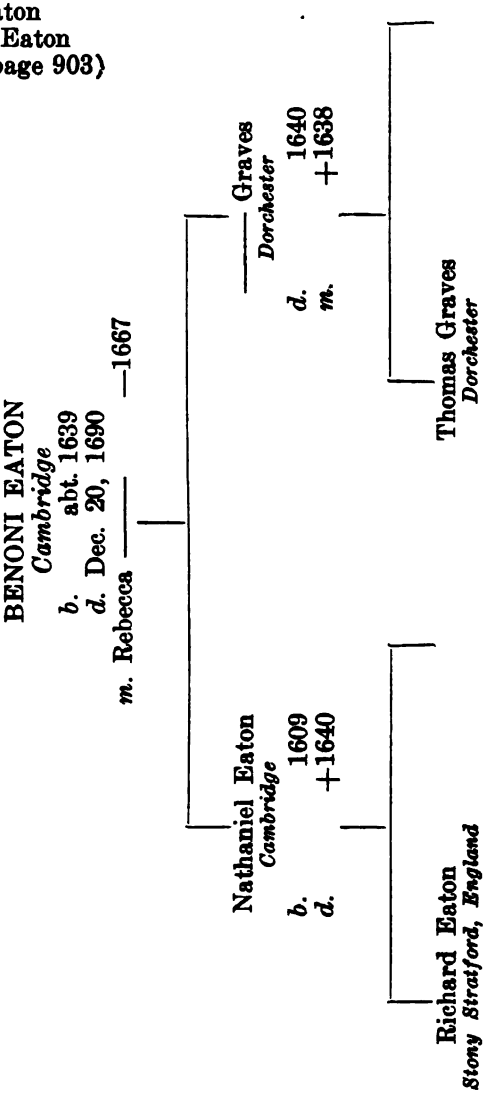
Aaron Davis
Mary Knapp
Samuel Knapp
Ann Eaton
Benoni Eaton
(from page 903)



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Aaron Davis
Aaron Davis
Phebe Day
Timothy Day
Phebe Wilde
(from page 904)

PHEBE WILDE
Gloucester
b. 1657
d. Apr. 8, 1727
m. Timothy Day, July 24, 1679

John Wilde
Ipswich and Topsfield
b. 1618
d. May 14, 1705

Priscilla Gould
Topsfield
b. 1625
d. Apr. 16, 1663
m. +1645

Zaccheus Gould
Topsfield
b. 1589
d. 1668
s. of Richard Gould of Borington, England

Phebe Deacon
d. Sept. 20, 1663
d. of Thomas and Martha Deacon of Hamel Hampstead, Hart, England

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Chapter VIII

DESCENT
OF
SARAH MORSE SMITH

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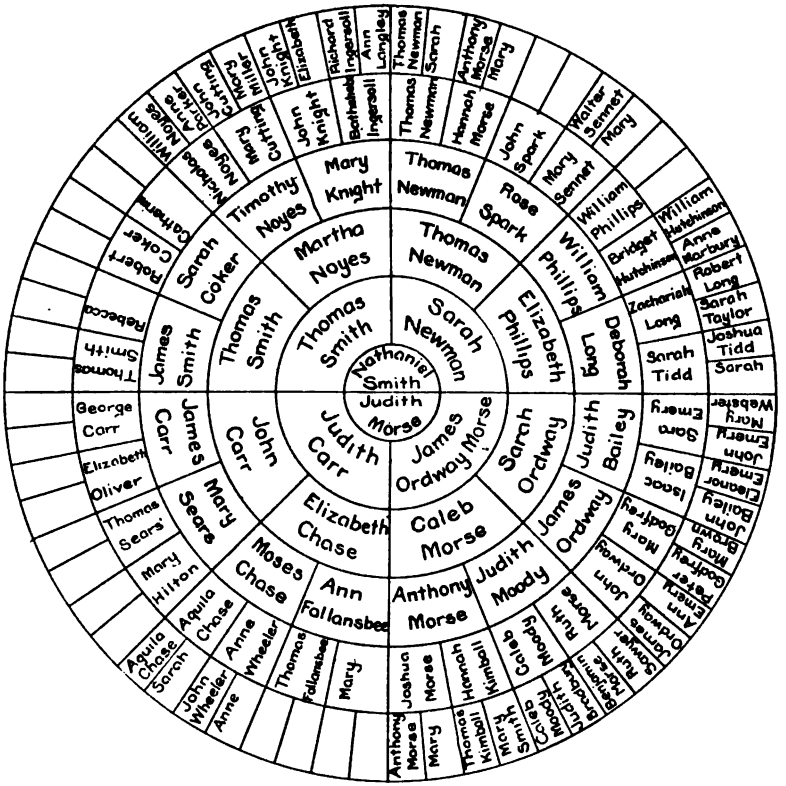
Nathaniel Smith
Judith Morse
Thomas Smith
Sarah Newman
Judith Carr
James Ordway Morse
Martha Noyes
Thomas Newman
Thomas Smith
Elizabeth Phillips
John Carr
Sarah Ordway
Timothy Noyes
Mary Knight
Sarah Coker
James Smith
Mary Seare
Caleb Morse
Elizabeth Chase
Judith Bailey
Thomas Smith
Rose Spark
William Phillips
Deborah Long
James Carr
Judith Moody
Moses Chase
Ann Follansbee
Anthony Morse
Sarah Newman
Thomas Newman
Mary Knight
Timothy Noyes
Martha Noyes
Robert Coker
Sarah Coker
Thomas Smith
James Smith
Rebecca Smith
Thomas Smith
Thomas Newman
Rose Spark
John Spark
Mary Sennet
Walter Sennet
Mary
William Phillips
Bridget Hutchinson
William Hutchinson
Anne Marbury
Robert Long
Zacharias Long
Sarah Taylor
Joshua Tidd
Sarah Tidd
Sarah
Deborah Long
Judith Bailey
Sara Emery
Mary Webster
Emery
Mary
Emery
Eleanor
John
Bailey
Isaac Bailey
Sara
Emery
John Brown
Mary Goodfrey
Goodfrey
Ann Foster
Foster
Emery
Ordway
James Ordway
Mary Goodfrey
John Moore
Ruth Moore
Moore
Sarah Ordway
Judith Moody
Caleb Moody
Moody
Ruth Moody
Benjamin Moody
Judith
Moody
Caleb Moody
Hannah Kimball
Thomas Kimball
Mirah Smith
Judith Carr
John Carr
Mary Seare
James Carr
Elizabeth Oliver
Oliver
Thomas Seare
Mary Hilton
Seare
Elizabeth Chase
Moses Chase
Aquila Chase
Anne Wheeler
John Wheeler
Anne
Aquila Chase
Sarah
Chase
Ann Follansbee
Thomas Follansbee
Mary
Anthony Morse
Joshua Morse
Mary
Anthony Morse
Mary
Thomas Newman
Sarah
Thomas Newman
Hannah Morse
Walter Sennet
Mary
Richard Ingersoll
Ann Langley
Ingersoll
Bathsheba Ingersoll
Elizabeth
John Knight
Mary Miller
Knight
John Knight
Mary Cutting
Cutting
Nicholas Noyes
John Barker
Anne
Noyes
William Noyes
Robert Coker
Catharine
Coker
Thomas Smith
Rebecca Smith
Smith
James Smith
Thomas Smith
George Carr
Carr
Elizabeth Oliver
Oliver
Thomas Seare
Mary Hilton
Seare
Aquila Chase
Sarah
Chase
Aquila Chase
Anne Wheeler
John Wheeler
Anne
Thomas Follansbee
Mary
Follansbee
Joshua Morse
Hannah Kimball
Thomas Kimball
Mirah Smith
Caleb Moody
Judith
Moody
Benjamin Moody
Ruth
Moody
Ruth Moore
John Moore
Moore
Mary Goodfrey
Goodfrey
Ann Foster
Foster
Emery
Ordway
James Ordway
Isaac Bailey
Bailey
Sara Emery
Emery
Mary Webster
Webster
Emery
Mary
Emery
Eleanor
John
Bailey
John Brown
Brown
Mary
Goodfrey
Ann
Foster
Emery
Ordway
James
Ordway
Mary
Goodfrey
John
Moore
Ruth
Moore
Moore
Benjamin
Moody
Judith
Moody
Caleb
Moody
Hannah
Kimball
Thomas
Kimball
Mirah
Smith
Caleb
Moody
Judith
Moody
Ruth
Moody
Benjamin
Moody
Judith
Moody
Caleb
Moody
Ruth
Moore
John
Moore
Moore
Mary
Goodfrey
Goodfrey
Ann
Foster
Foster
Emery
Ordway
James
Ordway
Isaac
Bailey
Bailey
Sara
Emery
Emery
Mary
Webster
Webster
Emery
Mary
Emery
Eleanor
John
Bailey
John

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SARAH MORSE SMITH
Newburyport
b. Mar. 11, 1780
d. Oct. 24, 1869
m. Aaron Davis, Dec. 20, 1801

Nathaniel Smith
Newburyport
b. Sept. 11, 1752
d. Oct. 13, 1790

Judith Morse
Newburyport
b. Feb. 13, 1758
d. July 15, 1817
m. Jan. 19, 1774

Thomas Smith
Newburyport
b. 1723
d. Sept. 28, 1758
(to page 912)

Sarah Newman
Ipswich
bap. Oct. 7, 1722
m. Sept. 4, 1746
(to page 914)

James Ordway Morse
Newburyport
b. Nov. 11, 1733
d. June 14, 1762
(to page 913)

Judith Carr
Newburyport
b. June 15, 1730
d. Mar. 26, 1768
m. May 4, 1756
(to page 915)

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Sarah Morse Smith
Nathaniel Smith
Thomas Smith
(from page 911)

THOMAS SMITH
Newburyport
b. 1723
d. Sept. 28, 1758
m. Sarah Newman, Sept. 4, 1746

Thomas Smith
Newbury
b. Mar. 9, 1673
bur. Nov. 2, 1760

Martha Noyes
Newbury
b. Mar. 14, 1697
m. Mar. 29, 1715

James Smith
Newbury
b. Sept. 10, 1645
d. Oct. 1690
s. of Thomas Smith (d. Apr. 26, 1666) and wife Rebecca

Sarah Coker
Newbury
b. Nov. 24, 1643
m. July 26, 1667
d. of Robert Coker (b. 1606, d. Nov. 19, 1690) and wife Catherine, d. May 2, 1678

Timothy Noyes
Newbury
b. June 23, 1655
d. Aug. 21, 1718
(to page 916)

Mary Knight
Newbury
b. Sept. 8, 1657
m. Jan. 13, 1681
(to page 917)

Digitized by Google

Sarah Morse Smith
Judith Morse
James Ordway Morse
(from page 911)

JAMES ORDWAY MORSE
Newburyport
b. Nov. 11, 1733
d. June 14, 1762
m. Judith Carr, May 4, 1756

Caleb Morse
Newbury
b. Mar. 16, 1711
d. Apr. 24, 1749

Sarah Ordway
Newbury
b. Sept. 1, 1715
d. Dec. 11, 1815
m. Nov. 23, 1732

Anthony Morse
Newbury
b. Apr. 15, 1688
d. Feb. 7, 1729
(to page 918)

Judith Moody
Newbury
b. Sept. 16, 1691
d. 1775
m. (pub.) Apr. 19, 1710
(to page 920)

James Ordway
Newbury
b. July 4, 1687
(to page 919)

Judith Bailey
Newbury
b. Feb. 11, 1690
d. Dec. 1775
m. Nov. 28, 1711
(to page 921)

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Sarah Morse Smith
Nathaniel Smith
Sarah Newman
(from page 911)

SARAH NEWMAN
Ipswich
bap. Oct. 7, 1722
m. Thomas Smith, Sept. 4, 1746

Thomas Newman
Ipswich
b. Apr. 29, 1693
d. Mar. 24, 1729

Elizabeth Phillips
Boston
b. June 3, 1698
m. (pub.) Aug. 21, 1714

Thomas Newman
Ipswich
b. Nov. 13, 1670
d. 1715
(to page 922)

Rose Spark
Ipswich
b. Apr. 18, 1673
d. Jan. 24, 1743
m. June 1, 1692
(to page 923)

William Phillips
Boston
b. Jan. 28, 1660
d. Apr. 7, 1705
(to page 924)

Deborah Long
Charlestown
b. Oct. 23, 1670
m. Nov. 13, 1689
(to page 925)

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Sarah Morse Smith
Judith Morse
Judith Carr
(from page 911)

JUDITH CARR
Newburyport
b. June 15, 1730
d. Mar. 26, 1768
m. James Ordway Morse, May 4, 1756

John Carr
Newbury
b. Aug. 26, 1684
d. May 5, 1753

Elizabeth Chase
Newbury
b. Sept. 25, 1693
d. Apr. 4, 1764
m. Dec. 14, 1708

James Carr
Newbury
b. Apr. 28, 1650
d. June 15, 1740
s. of George Carr (b. 1599, d. Apr. 4, 1682) and wife Elizabeth Oliver (d. May 6, 1691)

Mary Sears
Newbury
b. Oct. 30, 1657
m. Nov. 14, 1677
d. of Thomas Sears (d. May 26, 1661) and wife Mary Hilton (m. Dec. 11, 1656)

Moses Chase
Newbury
b. Dec. 24, 1663
d. Sept. 6, 1743
(to page 926)

Ann Follansbee
Newbury
b. 1668
d. Apr. 18, 1708
m. Nov. 10, 1684
d. of Thomas Follansbee (b. 1637; living 1713) and wife Mary

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Sarah Morse Smith
Nathaniel Smith
Thomas Smith
Martha Noyes
Timothy Noyes
(from page 912)

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Sarah Morse Smith
Nathaniel Smith
Thomas Smith
Martha Noyes
Mary Knight
(from page 912)

MARY KNIGHT
Newbury
b. Sept. 8, 1657
m. Timothy Noyes, Jan. 13, 1681

John Knight
Newbury
b. 1622
d. Feb. 28, 1678

Bathsheba Ingersoll
Salem
b. —1629
d. Oct. 24, 1705
m. 1647

John Knight
Newbury
d. May 1670

Elizabeth ——
d. Mar. 20, 1645

Richard Ingersoll
Salem
d. 1644

Ann Langley
Salem
d. July 30, 1677
m. Oct. 20, 1616
m. second, John Knight

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Sarah Morse Smith
Judith Morse
James Ordway Morse
Caleb Morse
Anthony Morse
(from page 913)

ANTHONY MORSE
Newbury
b. Apr. 15, 1688
d. Feb. 7, 1729
m. Judith Moody (pub.) Apr. 19, 1710

Joshua Morse
Newbury
b. July 24, 1653
d. Mar. 28, 1691

Hannah Kimball
Bradford
b. Jan. 21, 1661
d. Apr. 10, 1691
m. abt. 1680

Anthony Morse
Newbury
b. May 9, 1606
d. Oct. 12, 1686
(see pages 920, 922)

Mary ——

Thomas Kimball
Ipswich
b. 1633
d. May 3, 1676
(to page 927)

Mary Smith
Ipswich
d. +1686
d. of Thomas and Joanna Smith

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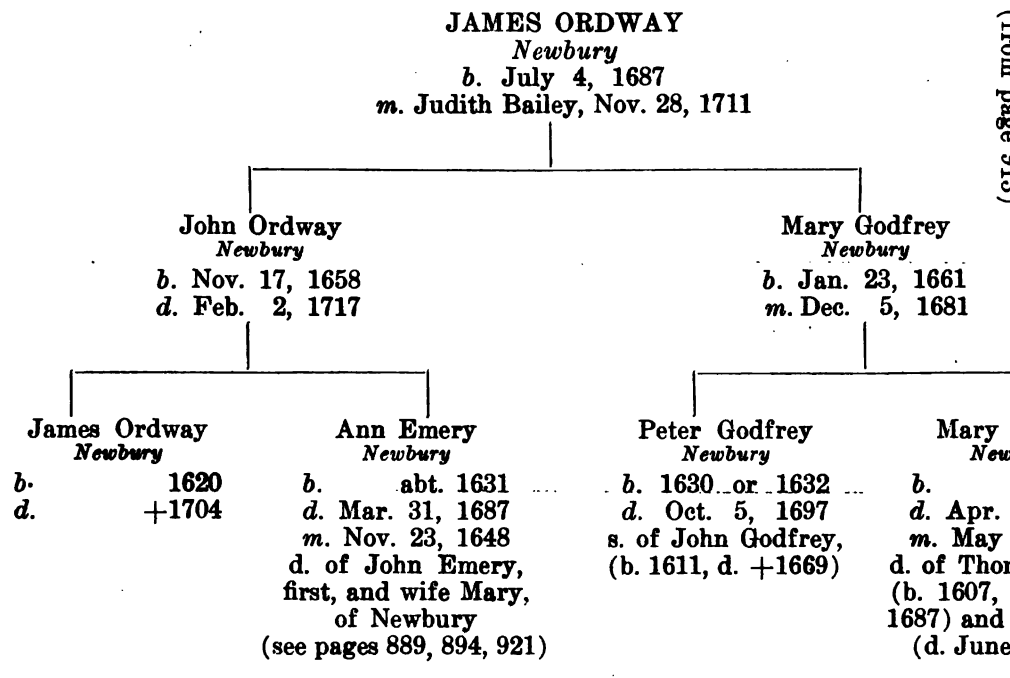

Sarah Morse Smith
Judith Morse
James Ordway Morse
Sarah Ordway
James Ordway
(from page 913)

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[illegible] Moody Smith
[illegible] Moody
[illegible] Anthony Moody
Moody
[illegible] Moody
from page [illegible]

JUDITH MOODY
Newbury
b. Sept. 10, 1691
d. 1775
m. Anthony Morse (pub.) Apr. 10, 1710

Ruth Morse
Newbury
b. Dec. 8, 1[illegible]
d. June 9[illegible], 1744
m. Dec. 12, 1[illegible]

Caleb Moody
Newbury
b. Sept. 9, 1688
d. May 2, 1741

Judith Bradbury
Amesbury
b. Oct. 2, 1[illegible]
d. Jan. 24, 17[illegible]
m. Nov. 9, 1[illegible]
(to page 02[illegible])

Caleb Moody
Newbury
b. 1637
d. Aug. 25, 1698
s. of William Moody
(d. Oct. 25, 1673)
and wife Sarah
(d. Jan. 13, 1672–3)

Benjamin Morse
Newbury
b. Mar. 28, 1[illegible]
s. of Anthony Morse
(1[illegible] 1[illegible])
(More pages 014, 022)

Ruth Newyon
Newbury
b. Sept. 16, 1[illegible]
m. Aug. 27, 1[illegible]
d. of William Newyon
(1[illegible] 17[illegible]) and wife
Ruth

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Sarah Morse Smith
Judith Morse
James Ordway Morse
Sarah Ordway
Judith Bailey
(from page 913)

JUDITH BAILEY
Newbury
b. Feb. 11, 1690
d. Dec. 1775
m. James Ordway, Nov. 28, 1711

Isaac Bailey
Newbury
b. July 22, 1654
d. Apr. 25, 1740

Sarah Emery
Newbury
b. Feb. 26, 1660
d. Apr. 1, 1694
m. June 13, 1683

John Bailey
Newbury
b. 1613
d. Mar. 16, 1691
s. of John Bailey, of Salisbury, who d. Nov. 2, 1651
(see page 889)

Eleanor Emery
Newbury
d. 1700
d. probably of John Emery, first, and wife Mary, of Newbury
(see pages 889, 894)

John Emery
Newbury
b. abt. 1628
d. 1693
s. of John Emery, first, and wife Mary of Newbury
(see pages 889, 894, 919)

Mary Webster
Ipswich
d. Feb. 3, 1709
m. Oct. 2, 1648
(to page 895)

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Sarah Morse Smith
Nathaniel Smith
Sarah Newman
Thomas Newman
Thomas Newman
(from page 914)

THOMAS NEWMAN
Ipswich
b. Nov. 13, 1670
d. 1715
m. Rose Spark, June 1, 1692

Thomas Newman
Ipswich
b. +1634
d. +1702

Hannah Morse
Newbury
b. 1642
m. June 8, 1665

Thomas Newman
Ipswich
d. Jan. 1675–6

Sarah ——

Anthony Morse
Newbury
b. May 9, 1606
d. Oct. 12, 1686
(see pages 918, 920)

Mary ——

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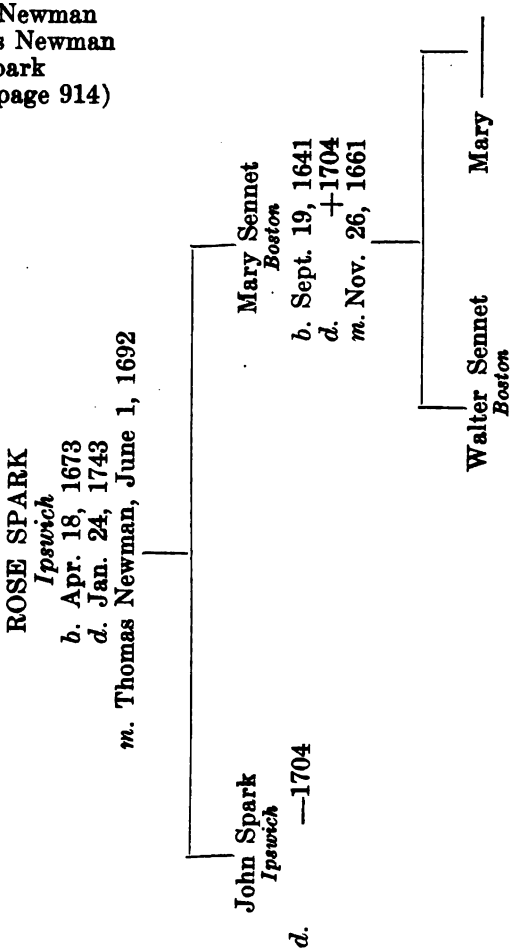
Sarah Morse Smith
Nathaniel Smith
Sarah Newman
Thomas Newman
Rose Spark
(from page 914)



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Sarah Morse Smith
Nathaniel Smith
Sarah Newman
Elizabeth Phillips
William Phillips
(from page 914)

WILLIAM PHILLIPS
Boston
b. Jan. 28, 1660
d. Apr. 7, 1705
m. Deborah Long, Nov. 13, 1689

William Phillips
Boston
b. ? 1607
d. 1683

Bridget Hutchinson
Alford
bap. Jan. 15, 1618
d. 1698
m. Dec. 1655

William Hutchinson
Boston
bap. Aug. 14, 1586
d. 1642

Anne Marbury
Alford
bap. July 20, 1591
d. 1643
m. Aug. 9, 1612
d. of Francis and
Bridget (Dryden)
Marbury
(see page 865)

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Sarah Morse Smith
Nathaniel Smith
Sarah Newman
Elizabeth Phillips
Deborah Long
(from page 914)

DEBORAH LONG
Charlestown
b. Oct. 23, 1670
m. William Phillips, Nov. 13, 1689

Zachariah Long
Charlestown
bap. Oct. 20, 1630
d. Mar. 28, 1688

Sarah Tidd
Charlestown
b. 1636
d. July 3, 1674
m. Sept. 24, 1656

Robert Long
Charlestown
b. 1590
d. Jan. 9, 1664

Sarah Taylor
St. Albans, Hertfordshire
bap. May 29, 1595
bur. Dec. 12, 1631
m. Oct. 3, 1614
d. of John and Margaret (Willmote) Taylor

Joshua Tidd
Charlestown
b. 1607
d. Sept. 15, 1678

Sarah ——
Charlestown

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Sarah Morse Smith
Judith Morse
Judith Carr
Elizabeth Chase
Moses Chase
(from page 915)

MOSES CHASE
Newbury
b. Dec. 24, 1663
d. Sept. 6, 1743
m. Ann Follansbee, Nov. 10, 1684

Aquila Chase
Newbury
b. 1618
d. Dec. 27, 1670

Aquila Chase
Hundrich, Eng.
b. Aug. 14, 1580

Sarah ——

Anne Wheeler
Hampton
d. +1672
m. abt. 1644

John Wheeler
Hampton
d. 1670

Anne ——
d. Aug. 15, 1662
in Newbury

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Sarah Morse Smith
Judith Morse
James Ordway Morse
Caleb Morse
Anthony Morse
Hannah Kimball
Thomas Kimball
(from page 918)

THOMAS KIMBALL
Ipswich
b. 1633
d. May 3, 1676
m. Mary Smith

Richard Kimball
Ipswich
b. 1595
d. June 22, 1675

Ursula Scott
Ipswich
b. abt. 1600
d. —1661
m. abt. 1618

Henry Scott
Rattlesden, Suffolk, England

Martha ——

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Sarah Morse Smith
Judith Morse
James Ordway Morse
Caleb Morse
Judith Moody
Caleb Moody
Judith Bradbury
(from page 920)

JUDITH BRADBURY
Salisbury
b. Oct. 2, 1638
d. Jan. 24, 1700
m. Caleb Moody, Nov. 8, 1665

Thomas Bradbury
Salisbury
bap. Feb. 28, 1610
d. Mar. 16, 1695

Wymond Bradbury
Wicken Bonant, Eng.
bap. May 16, 1574
d. 1650

Elizabeth Whitgift
England
b. Mar. 1574
d. June 26, 1612

Mary Perkins
Ipswich
b. 1620
d. Dec. 20, 1700
m. 1638

John Perkins
Ipswich
b. 1600
d. 1654

Judith Oakes
Ipswich
d. 1654

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Chapter IX

DESCENDANTS
OF
JESSE CRAPO
AND
PHEBE HOWLAND

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NOTE

The following tables of the descendants of

Jesse Crapo and Phebe Howland,
Williams Slocum and Anne Almy Chase,
Abner Toppan and Elizabeth Stanford,
Aaron Davis and Sarah Morse Smith,

do not purport even to approach completeness. Many branches are totally lacking and in the branches given there are many omissions and, doubtless, many errors. The tables are here given simply to preserve such data as I have in my possession.

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CHILDREN OF
JESSE CRAPO AND PHEBE HOWLAND

HENRY HOWLAND CRAPO, born Freetown, May 24, 1804; married June 9, 1825, Mary Ann Slocum; died Flint, Mich., July 22, 1869. Issue. *(See page 932.)*

DAVID CRAPO, born Dartmouth Sept. 16, 1808; married Oct. 9, 1831, Marcia Sowle of Westport Harbor; removed to Ohio, later to Michigan; died Odessa, Mich., Jan. 1879. Issue. *(See page 946.)*

JOSEPH CRAPO, born Dartmouth Apr. 12, 1812; married Nov. 29, 1832, Sarah Sisson (daughter of Allen and Elizabeth Sisson); lived in Dartmouth and there died Oct. 7, 1892. Issue. *(See page 947.)*

PHEBE ANN CRAPO, born Dartmouth Mar. 6, 1817; married Feb. 3, 1842, Sylvester Snow of New Bedford (born Aug. 10, 1815, died Oct. 10, 1884); died June 13, 1894. Issue. *(See page 948.)*

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CHILDREN OF

HENRY HOWLAND CRAPO AND MARY ANN SLOCUM

(From page 931)

MARY ANN CRAPO, born Dartmouth Nov. 6, 1827; married April 23, 1857, Rev. John Orrell (died Aug. 4, 1876); died Flint, Mich., Dec. 15, 1903. Issue. *(See page 934.)*

WILLIAM WALLACE CRAPO, born Dartmouth May 16, 1830; married New Bedford Jan. 22, 1857, Sarah Davis Tappan (died Dec. 13, 1893); living in New Bedford. Issue. *(See page 935.)*

REBECCA FOLGER CRAPO, born New Bedford Mar. 26, 1833; married Nov. 29, 1855, William C. Durant; living in Flint, Mich. Issue. *(See page 936.)*

SARAH BUSH CRAPO, born New Bedford Jan. 14, 1835; married Oct. 4, 1860, Alphonso Ross; living in Boston. Issue. *(See page 937.)*

LUCY ANNA CRAPO, born New Bedford Nov. 8, 1836; married Dec. 15, 1858, Humphrey Henry Howland Crapo Smith; living in Detroit, Mich. Issue. *(See page 938.)*

RHODA MACOMBER CRAPO, born New Bedford July 29, 1838; married May 18, 1865, Dr. James C. Willson; died May 8, 1907. Issue. *(See page 939.)*

HENRIETTA PELL CRAPO, born New Bedford July 19, 1840; married June 19, 1865, Ferris F. Hyatt; died Hyattville, N. Y., April 29, 1866. No issue.

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LYDIA SHERMAN CRAPO, born New Bedford June 19, 1843; died Flint, Mich., Sept. 14, 1861. Unmarried.

EMMA ELIZA CHASE CRAPO, born New Bedford June 1, 1845; married Nov. 29, 1866, Harlan Page Cristy; died Detroit, Mich., Apr. 11, 1897. Issue. *(See page 940.)*

WILHELMINA HELENA CRAPO, born New Bedford Apr. 6, 1849; married Mar. 15, 1876, Charles Warren Clifford, son of Governor John Henry Clifford of Massachusetts; died New Bedford Aug. 23, 1909. No issue.

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CHILDREN OF

MARY ANN CRAPO AND JOHN ORRELL

(From page 932)

MARY FLORENCE ORRELL, born Sandwich, Mass., May 12, 1858; married Aug. 29, 1877, Frank Eberly Willett of Flint, Mich.; living in Flint. Issue. *(See page 941.)*

ESTHER MORRIS ORRELL, born Sandwich, Mass., Sept. 14, 1860; married Oct. 12, 1892, David Mackenzie of Muskegon, Mich.; living in Detroit, Mich. No issue.

JOHN WALLACE ORRELL, born Sandwich, Mass., Dec. 14, 1861; died Aug. 5, 1862.

LUCY CRAPO ORRELL, born Flint, Mich., Sept. 16, 1863; married June 3, 1890, Arthur Jerome Eddy of Flint; living in Pasadena, Cal. Issue. *(See page 941.)*

LIZZIE FRENCH ORRELL, born Flint, Mich., Aug. 18, 1865; died Aug. 7, 1867.

WILLIAM CRAPO ORRELL, born Flint, Mich., Dec. 30, 1868; married Oct. 29, 1895, Florence Whaley of Flint; living in Detroit, Mich. Issue. *(See page 941.)*

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CHILDREN OF

WILLIAM WALLACE CRAPO AND SARAH DAVIS TAPPAN

(From page 932)

HENRY HOWLAND CRAPO, born New Bedford Jan. 31, 1862; married Nov. 20, 1894, Carolina Maria del Carmen Caldwell (born Valparaiso, Chili, Nov. 28, 1863; died Aiken, S. C., Mar. 5, 1901); living in New Bedford. No issue.

GEORGE TAPPAN CRAPO, born New Bedford Mar. 16, 1864; died Sept. 12, 1865.

STANFORD TAPPAN CRAPO, born New Bedford June 13, 1865; married Oct. 10, 1894, Emma Morley of Painesville, Ohio; living in Detroit. Issue. *(See page 942.)*

ANNA ALMY CRAPO, born New Bedford Nov. 10, 1866; died Apr. 27, 1867.

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Children of

Rebecca Folger Crapo and William C. Durant

(From page 932)

REBECCA CRAPO DURANT, born Boston Nov. 24, 1857; married Dec. 14, 1876, John Leverett Willett of Flint, Mich.; died May 9, 1903. Issue. *(See page 943.)*

WILLIAM CRAPO DURANT, born Boston Dec. 8, 1861; married June 17, 1885, Clara Pitt of Flint, Mich.; living in Flint. Issue. *(See page 943.)*

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CHILDREN OF

SARAH BUSH CRAPO AND ALPHONSO ROSS

(From page 932)

MARY CRAPO ROSS, born Boston Aug. 28, 1861; died Nov. 13, 1882. Unmarried.

SARAH CRAPO ROSS, born Boston Dec. 16, 1867; married Apr. 28, 1892, Charles Woodbury Whittier of Boston; living in Milton, Mass. Issue. *(See page 944.)*

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CHILDREN OF

LUCY ANNA CRAPO AND H. H. H. C. SMITH

(From page 932)

HENRIETTA CRAPO SMITH, born Detroit, Mich., July 4, 1862; living in Detroit. Unmarried.

CRAPO CORNELL SMITH, born Detroit May 22, 1868; living in Detroit. Unmarried.

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CHILD OF

RHODA MACOMBER CRAPO AND JAMES C. WILLSON

(From page 932)

GEORGE WILLSON, born Flint, Mich., Mar. 28, 1871; married Sept. 4, 1894, Frances A. Spencer of Flint; living in Flint. Issue. *(See page 944.)*

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CHILDREN OF

EMMA ELIZA CHASE CRAPO AND HARLAN P. CRISTY

(From page 933)

BERTHA CRISTY, born Flint, Mich., Dec. 3, 1869; married (1) Sept. 21, 1894, Martin S. Smith of Detroit (died July 9, 1901); (2) Apr. 25, 1904, Baron Alexde Freedericksz of Russia; living in Paris, France. Issue. *(See page 945.)*

JAMES CRAPO CRISTY, born Flint, Mich., Feb. 8, 1874; married Feb. 12, 1903, Laura Hart; living in Detroit, Mich. Issue. *(See page 945.)*

MINNIE CRAPO CRISTY, born Flint, Mich., Aug. 22, 1876; married Oct. 21, 1898, Thomas Henry West, Jr., of St. Louis, Mo.; living in Clayton, Mo. Issue. *(See page 945.)*

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CHILDREN OF

MARY FLORENCE ORRELL AND FRANK E. WILLETT

(From page 934)

MARY KUYKENDALL WILLETT, born Flint, Mich., Apr. 15, 1886; married Oct. 1, 1908, Jabez Guy Blackington of Flint; living in Flint. Daughter, Esther Willett, born Oct. 31, 1911.

GRETCHEN WILLETT, born Flint, Mich., Dec. 12, 1888; died Nov. 22, 1905.

CHILD OF

LUCY CRAPO ORRELL AND ARTHUR J. EDDY

(From page 934)

JEROME ORRELL EDDY, born May 12, 1891; living in Pasadena, Cal.

CHILD OF

WILLIAM CRAPO ORRELL AND FLORENCE WHALEY

(From page 934)

ROBERT WHALEY ORRELL, born Flint, Mich., Aug. 24, 1898; living in Detroit, Mich.

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CHILDREN OF

STANFORD TAPPAN CRAPO AND EMMA MORLEY

(From page 935)

WILLIAM WALLACE CRAPO, born Saginaw, Mich., Aug. 2, 1895; living in Detroit, Mich.

CATHERINE CRAPO, born Saginaw, Mich., July 23, 1897; living in Detroit, Mich.

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CHILDREN OF

REBECCA CRAPO DURANT AND JOHN L. WILLETT

(From page 936)

EMMA CRISTY WILLETT, born Flint, Mich., Apr. 10, 1878; married May 29, 1901, Samuel Sidney Stewart of Flint; living in Flint. Son, Samuel Sidney Stewart, born Aug. 12, 1902.

WALLACE ROSS WILLETT, born Flint, Mich., Sept. 12, 1880; married Sept. 30, 1909, Elizabeth May Kennedey; living in Detroit, Mich.

ANNA WILLSON WILLETT, born Flint, Mich., Dec. 2, 1883; married Nov. 16, 1905, Hal. Wesley Alger; living in Winnipeg, Canada. Daughter, Elizabeth Jane Alger, born Chicago, Nov. 20, 1909.

CHILDREN OF

WILLIAM CRAPO DURANT AND CLARA PITT

(From page 936)

MARGERY PITT DURANT, born Flint, Mich., May 24, 1887; married Apr. 18, 1906, Dr. Edwin R. Campbell; living in Flint. Children, William Durant Campbell, born Mar. 18, 1907; Margery Edwina Campbell, born Nov. 12, 1909.

RUSSELL CLIFFORD DURANT, born Flint, Mich., Nov. 26, 1890; living in Flint.

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CHILDREN OF

SARAH CRAPO ROSS AND CHARLES W. WHITTIER

(From page 937)

ROSS WHITTIER, born Aug. 12, 1893.

RUTH WHITTIER, born Sept. 21, 1895.

CATHERINE WHITTIER, born Apr. 8, 1897.

CHARLES W. WHITTIER, born July 12, 1898.

NATHANIEL WHITTIER, born Jan. 26, 1904.

All living in Milton, Mass.

CHILDREN OF

GEORGE WILLSON AND FRANCES A. SPENCER

(From page 939)

FRANCES SPENCER WILLSON, born Dec. 13, 1895.

JAMES CURTIS WILLSON, born Nov. 2, 1900.

RODERICK WILLSON, born May 8, 1907.

All living in Flint, Mich.

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CHILD OF
BERTHA CRISTY AND BARON ALEXDE FREEDERICKSZ
(From page 940)

ALEXANDER HARLAN FREEDERICKSZ, born Paris June 15, 1906; died Dec. 4, 1906.

CHILDREN OF
JAMES CRAPO CRISTY AND LAURA HART
(From page 940)

MARY HART CRISTY, born Aug. 29, 1906.

HARLAN PAGE CRISTY, born Dec. 4, 1907.

DAVID CRISTY, born Sept. 22, 1911.

All living in Detroit.

CHILDREN OF
MINNIE CRAPO CRISTY AND THOMAS H. WEST, JR.
(From page 940)

THOMAS HENRY WEST, born Mar. 6, 1900.

WILHELMINA CRAPO WEST, born Mar. 15, 1902.

JOHN CRISTY WEST, born Jan. 12, 1908.

MARY ANN WEST, born Aug. 26, 1909.

All living in St. Louis.

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CHILDREN OF
DAVID CRAPO AND MARCIA SOWLE
[Compiled by George L. Randall]

(From page 931)

SOPHIA CRAPO, born May 25, 1834; married (1) Oct. 28, 1855, James Swigart; (2) Sept. 28, 1865, Rev. Myron Tupper; died Mar. 26, 1909. Issue.

ANN M. CRAPO, born May 23, 1835; married Dec. 30, 1855, Andrew M. Ralston; died June 7, 1863. Issue.

HANNAH CRAPO, born Nov. 14, 1836; married Jan. 8, 1854, Daniel Unger; died Jan. 15, 1893. Issue.

JANE CRAPO, born Dec. 28, 1839; married Aug. 10, 1862, Wallace Lovewell; died July 13, 1901. Issue.

MARY CRAPO, born May 4, 1842; married Aug. 1863, William C. Millison; died Aug. 18, 1868. Issue.

JESSE CRAPO, born Apr. 19, 1844; died Fair Oaks, Va., June 10, 1863. Unmarried.

EGARA CRAPO, born Aug. 14, 1846; married Feb. 27, 1861, John Shafer. Issue.

THOMAS CRAPO, born Oct. 8, 1848; married Sept. 28, 1867, Mrs. Anna C. Klise of Sandusky, Ohio (died July 20, 1886). Issue.

ALMA CRAPO, born June 30, 1850; married Feb. 27, 1867, Hugh J. Potts. Issue.

MARTHA CRAPO, born Mar. 28, 1852; married Jan. 20, 1870, Henry Van Houten. Issue.

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Children of
Joseph Crapo and Sarah Sisson

[Compiled by George L. Randall]

(From page 931)

ELIZABETH CRAPO, born Sept. 29, 1833; married Dartmouth Aug. 16, 1853, Peleg C. Wilcox; died New Bedford Oct. 4, 1906. Issue.

SARAH CRAPO, born Mar. 1, 1835; married Oct. 17, 1853, Isaac W. Grinnell of New Bedford; died New Bedford Aug. 5, 1908.

WILLIAM H. CRAPO, born Jan. 21, 1837; married (1) 1865, Phebe A. Carlysle of Portland, Ore.; (2) Sept., 1867, Celia A. Warren of Flint, Mich.; (3) Dec. 8, 1883, Helen Webster Ellis of New Bedford; (4) Jan. 15, 1894, Sarah Reynolds of Boston. Issue.

JESSE CRAPO, born Sept. 15, 1841; married 1865, Anne Lamb of San Francisco, Cal.; died San Jose, Cal., July 2, 1895. Issue.

PHEBE CRAPO, born Sept. 10, 1843; married Dartmouth Feb. 16, 1865, Joseph Lobo; living in New Bedford. Issue.

ALBERT ALLEN CRAPO, born Oct. 25, 1846; married July 30, 1874, Emma F. McCrary of Dartmouth.

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CHILDREN OF

PHEBE ANN CRAPO AND SYLVESTER SNOW

(From page 931)

DAVID SYLVESTER SNOW, born New Bedford July 30, 1843; married Jan. 1, 1892, Ellen M. Rilley of New Bedford; died Mar. 21, 1908. Daughter, Mary A. H. Snow, born Dec. 6, 1892.

EMMA ADELAIDE SNOW, born New Bedford, June 28, 1846; living in New Bedford. Unmarried.

CHARLES HENRY SNOW, born New Bedford, Aug. 29, 1849; living in New Bedford. Unmarried.

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Chapter X

DESCENDANTS
OF
WILLIAMS SLOCUM
AND
ANNE ALMY CHASE

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CHILDREN OF

WILLIAMS SLOCUM AND ANNE ALMY CHASE

MARY ANN SLOCUM, born Dartmouth May 21, 1805; married June 9, 1825, Henry Howland Crapo of Dartmouth; died Flint, Mich., Feb. 21, 1875. Issue. *(See page 932.)*

GEORGE FOLGER SLOCUM, born Dartmouth Oct. 1, 1806; married June 18, 1825, Jane Nicholson Ward of Newport (daughter of Nicholson Ward and Elizabeth, daughter of John Sanford; born July 28, 1798; died Mar. 6, 1863); died Dartmouth Dec. 10, 1887. Issue. *(See page 952.)*

BENJAMIN CHASE SLOCUM, born Dartmouth Aug. 18, 1809; died Dartmouth Dec. 28, 1880. Unmarried.

JANE BROWN SLOCUM, born Dartmouth July 20, 1811; died Dartmouth Feb. 9, 1902. Unmarried.

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CHILDREN OF

GEORGE FOLGER SLOCUM AND JANE NICHOLSON WARD

(From page 951)

ANN ELIZABETH SLOCUM, born Dartmouth Dec. 13, 1829; married Apr. 3, 1849, Christopher Slocum (son of Abner Slocum and Deborah, daughter of Ephraim and Susan Wilcox Gifford of Westport; born Chilmark, Marthas Vineyard, Nov. 4, 1823; died Dartmouth Aug. 10, 1902); died Dartmouth Mar. 14, 1905. Issue. *(See page 953.)*

AERIA SLOCUM, born Dartmouth Dec. 14, 1833; married (1) Feb. 4, 1856, Giles S. Almy (son of Pardon and Abby Almy; born Oct. 30, 1827; died Feb. 5, 1857); (2) Apr. 13, 1866, Daniel Baker of Dartmouth (son of Daniel and Sarah Baker; born Dec. 16, 1802; died June 3, 1875); died Dartmouth Mar. 11, 1904. Issue. *(See page 954.)*

HENRY HOWLAND SLOCUM, born Dartmouth Feb. 22, 1835; married Sept. 11, 1860, Sarah Francis Manchester of Dartmouth (daughter of Allen Tripp Manchester and Sarah Bosworth Barstow of Westport; born Feb. 11, 1837; died March 21, 1910); living in Scituate, R. I. Issue. *(See page 955.)*

SILAS PERRY SLOCUM, born Dartmouth Feb. 15, 1837; married Oct. 25, 1869, Helen Eggleston of Seneca Falls, N. Y. (daughter of James Eggleston; born June 14, 1850); living in Flint, Mich. Issue. *(See page 955.)*

WILLIAMS SLOCUM, born Dartmouth June 4, 1839; died Sept. 17, 1854.

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CHILDREN OF

ANN ELIZABETH SLOCUM AND CHRISTOPHER SLOCUM

(From page 952)

ABNER GEORGE SLOCUM, born Dartmouth Dec. 13, 1849; married Sept., 1873, Maria Louise Jencks (daughter of Charles Jencks and Ann, daughter of Weston Gifford); died July 27, 1886. No issue.

SYLVIA ANN SLOCUM, born Dartmouth Aug. 20, 1852; died July 13, 1855.

JABEZ HOWLAND SLOCUM, born Dartmouth Sept. 21, 1860; married Sept. 21, 1903, Sarah Jane Read (daughter of Samuel D. Read of Newport, R. I., the son of Samuel M. Read and Elizabeth Dickinson, and of Jane Grey Allen, the daughter of Thomas J. Allen of Buckfield, Maine, and Nancy Cole of Plymouth, Mass.; born Nov. 26, 1872); living in Dartmouth. Issue. *(See page 956.)*

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CHILDREN OF

AERIA SLOCUM AND GILES S. ALMY AND DANIEL BAKER

(From page 952)

GILES PARDON ALMY, born Dec. 14, 1856; living in Dartmouth.

DANIEL WEBSTER BAKER, born Dartmouth Aug. 7, 1867; married Nov. 15, 1892, Grace Covill Gifford (daughter of James Gifford and Adaline H. Beetle of New Bedford, born May 18, 1869; died Apr. 6, 1901); living in New Bedford. Issue. *(See page 957.)*

EDWARD YOUNG BAKER, born Dartmouth Mar. 28, 1869; married Oct. 27, 1895, Marcia Clifton Davis (daughter of Jethro C. Davis and Emma C. Holmes; born Dec. 24, 1873); living in New Bedford. Issue. *(See page 957.)*

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CHILDREN OF

HENRY HOWLAND SLOCUM AND SARAH F. MANCHESTER

(From page 952)

JENNIE FRANCIS SLOCUM, born Warwick, R. I., Mar. 11, 1868; married Oct. 22, 1888, Albert F. Leach (son of George W. Leach and Abby Ann Chappee Fisher; born Jan. 26, 1863); living in Rhode Island. Issue. *(See page 958.)*

SARAH ISABELLE SLOCUM, born Warwick, R. I., Nov. 22, 1872.

CHILDREN OF

SILAS PERRY SLOCUM AND HELEN EGGLESTON

(From page 952)

JESSIE HARRIET SLOCUM, born Flint, Mich., Aug. 15, 1873.

ROY WILLIAM SLOCUM, born Flint, Mich., Jan. 6, 1884; died Aug. 20, 1884.

JAMES RAY SLOCUM, born Flint, Mich., July 15, 1887.

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CHILDREN OF

JABEZ HOWLAND SLOCUM AND SARAH JANE READ

(From page 953)

MABELLE GREY SLOCUM, born Dartmouth June 15, 1904.

HENRY HOWLAND SLOCUM, born Dartmouth July 27, 1905.

RUTH ANN SLOCUM, born Dartmouth Aug. 15, 1908.

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CHILDREN OF

DANIEL WEBSTER BAKER AND GRACE C. GIFFORD

(From page 954)

ERLAND WEBSTER BAKER, born New Bedford Aug. 22, 1893; died Feb., 1894.

STANLEY GIFFORD BAKER, born New Bedford July 6, 1895.

ELIZABETH HOWLAND BAKER, born New Bedford, Jan. 1, 1901.

CHILDREN OF

EDWARD YOUNG BAKER AND MARCIA C. DAVIS

(From page 954)

GILMAN E. BAKER, born New Bedford Nov. 15, 1898; died Dec. 25, 1898.

EDITH MAY BAKER, born New Bedford Sept. 28, 1900.

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CHILDREN OF

JENNIE FRANCIS SLOCUM AND ALBERT F. LEACH

(From page 955)

MARY BARSTOW LEACH, born July 25, 1889.

ELSIE ANNIE LEACH, born Dec. 9, 1894.

ETHEL FRANCIS LEACH, born Feb. 25, 1896.

SARAH MANCHESTER LEACH, born Apr. 2, 1900.

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Chapter XI

DESCENDANTS
OF
ABNER TOPPAN
AND
ELIZABETH STANFORD

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CHILDREN OF

ABNER TOPPAN AND ELIZABETH STANFORD

SOPHIA TOPPAN, born Easton, Md., Feb. 6, 1792; married Mar. 29, 1810, Oliver Crocker of New Bedford (born Aug. 3, 1788; died May 23, 1878); died New Bedford July 17, 1840. Issue. *(See page 962.)*

WILLIAM TOPPAN, born Newburyport July 15, 1795; died young.

ABNER TOPPAN, born Newburyport June 21, 1797; married June 2, 1828, Ann C. Nestor; died Lowell, Mass., May 1, 1883. Issue. *(See page 964.)*

RICHARD STANFORD TOPPAN, born Newburyport Sept. 19, 1799; died at sea 1817.

ELIZABETH TOPPAN, born Newburyport Mar. 4, 1802; married Aug. 31, 1820, James Ruggles of Rochester, Mass.; died Feb. 18, 1874. Issue. *(See page 965.)*

ARIANNA TOPPAN, born Newburyport Mar. 27, 1804; married July 16, 1823, Samuel W. Thompson of Newburyport (later of Marion, Mass.); died Marion Dec. 21, 1881. Issue. *(See page 967.)*

GEORGE TAPPAN, born Newburyport Jan. 6, 1807; married Nov. 10, 1829, Serena Davis of Newburyport; died New Bedford Aug. 15, 1857. Issue. *(See page 969.)*

HARRIET MARIA TOPPAN, born Newburyport Jan. 11, 1810; married Nov. 16, 1832, John Paul T. Haskell of Rochester, Mass. (born Aug. 19, 1805; died Aug. 19, 1873); died Lowell Oct. 19, 1886. Issue. *(See page 970.)*

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CHILDREN OF

SOPHIA TOPPAN AND OLIVER CROCKER

(From page 961)

ELIZABETH CROCKER, born Apr. 10, 1812; died July 14, 1869. Unmarried.

GEORGE OLIVER CROCKER, born Jan. 17, 1814; died May 24, 1887. Unmarried.

WILLIAM STANFORD CROCKER, born Aug. 31, 1815; died Mar. 11, 1839. Unmarried.

CAROLINE CROCKER, born Nov. 26, 1816; died June 24, 1829.

SOPHIA TOPPAN CROCKER, born Oct. 11, 1818; married June 14, 1854, Dr. Calvin Stevens; died Mar. 27, 1866. Issue. *(See page 971.)*

ANN MARIA CROCKER, born Mar. 18, 1821; married May 18, 1859, Rev. Amos E. Lawrence; died Aug. 20, 1865. Issue. *(See page 972.)*

ABNER TOPPAN CROCKER, born Nov. 24, 1823; died Sept. 13, 1825.

ABNER TOPPAN CROCKER, born Dec. 25, 1826; died July 20, 1861. Unmarried.

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JOHN FRANKLIN EMERSON CROCKER, born Apr. 27, 1829; died Oct. 22, 1830.

CAROLINE CROCKER, born Apr. 30, 1831; died Dec. 5, 1833.

MARY HALE CROCKER, born Jan. 29, 1834; married Dec. 3, 1856, Dr. Charles Dickinson Stickney; living in New York. Issue. *(See page 972.)*

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CHILDREN OF

ABNER TOPPAN AND ANN C. NESTOR

(From page 961)

RICHARD STANFORD TOPPAN, born Mar. 10, 1829; married Hannah Kittredge. No issue.

ELIZABETH STANFORD TOPPAN, born July 4, 1830; married June 18, 1862, Oramel A. Brigham of Lowell, Mass.; died Cataumet, Mass., Aug. 29, 1900, murdered by Jane "Toppan." No issue.

OLIVER CROCKER TOPPAN, born Aug. 12, 1832; died 1835.

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CHILDREN OF

ELIZABETH TOPPAN AND JAMES RUGGLES

(From page 961)

MARY ELIZABETH CLAPP RUGGLES, born Nov. 15, 1821; died Oct. 21, 1824.

LUCY RUGGLES, born May 4, 1823; died May 6, 1823.

WILLIAM RUGGLES, born Apr. 25, 1825; died Nov. 6, 1850.

HENRY RUGGLES, born Feb. 18, 1827; died July 18, 1828.

HARRIET M. T. RUGGLES, born Aug. 22, 1828; married (1) Jan. 19, 1847, Eben P. Haskell; (2) Nov. 7, 1866, Noah T. Mendell; died Acushnet June 11, 1904. Issue. *(See page 973.)*

ELIZABETH CROCKER RUGGLES, born Oct. 17, 1830; married Oct. 17, 1853, Daniel T. Robbins of Plymouth. Issue. *(See page 974.)*

CATHERINE BONNEY RUGGLES, born Sept. 21, 1832; married Apr. 4, 1859, John G. Dexter of Rochester; died Jan. 8, 1898. Issue. *(See page 975.)*

MARY PHILLIPS RUGGLES, born Sept. 9, 1834; married Aug. 10, 1857, Charles Parks Rugg of New Bedford; living in New Bedford. Issue. *(See page 976.)*

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SUSAN TABER RUGGLES, born Dec. 15, 1836; married Nov. 8, 1860, Judge Calvin E. Pratt of Brooklyn (died Aug. 3, 1896); living in Rochester, Mass. Issue. *(See page 977.)*

LUCY TOPPAN RUGGLES, born Feb. 13, 1839; married Mar. 4, 1863, A. S. Stothof of Brooklyn; died July 26, 1902. No issue.

ELIZA THOMPSON RUGGLES, born July 15, 1841; married (1) Sept. 28, 1863, Hassan Wheeler of Brooklyn; (2) James E. Powers; died Sept. 13, 1906. Issue. *(See page 978.)*

ARIANNA GRAVES RUGGLES, born Feb. 25, 1844; married June 20, 1866, J. Augustus Duryee; died Jan. 26, 1911. Issue. *(See page 979.)*

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CHILDREN OF

ARIANNA TOPPAN AND SAMUEL W. THOMPSON

(From page 961)

MARY N. THOMPSON, born Jan. 2, 1824; married Apr. 10, 1849, Garrett P. Bergen of Brooklyn; died Mar. 30, 1860. Issue. *(See page 980.)*

HENRIETTA THOMPSON, born May 26, 1825; married Oct. 14, 1861, Garrett P. Bergen; died Oct. 7, 1907. Issue. *(See page 980.)*

ELIZABETH E. THOMPSON, born May 26, 1827; married Nov. 15, 1848, Gookin Baker; died Sept. 30, 1901. Issue. *(See page 981.)*

ARIANNA THOMPSON, born Feb. 12, 1829; married Jan. 7, 1852, David C. Smith of Rockland, Maine (died Sept. 7, 1911); living. No issue.

SOPHIA C. THOMPSON, born July 1, 1831; married Oct. 22, 1856, Zacheus Bergen of Brooklyn (died Oct. 11, 1898); living. Issue. *(See page 981.)*

THOMAS W. THOMPSON, born Dec. 6, 1834; married Nov. 11, 1862, Fannie Bease of Brooklyn; died Sept. 30, 1908. No issue.

SAMUEL W. THOMPSON, born Newburyport Dec. 7, 1836; married Brooklyn Oct. 16, 1862, Mary Ford Tooker (daughter of J. Alfred Tooker and Susan Hinchman Tooker); died Birmingham, Mich., May 7, 1909. Issue. *(See page 982.)*

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ABNER TOPPAN THOMPSON, born Aug. 5, 1838; died Sept. 9, 1838.

ANN MARIA C. THOMPSON, born Oct. 31, 1840; died Nov. 30, 1841.

ANN MARIA THOMPSON, born Aug. 16, 1842; married Feb. 6, 1867, Boerum C. Peterson; living. Issue. *(See page 983.)*

GEORGIANA THOMPSON, born Sept. 4, 1845; died Sept. 4, 1846.

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CHILDREN OF

GEORGE TAPPAN AND SERENA DAVIS

(From page 961)

GEORGE A. TAPPAN, born Nov. 1, 1830; died Nov. 17, 1830.

SARAH ANN DAVIS TAPPAN, born Newburyport Oct. 6, 1831; married Jan. 22, 1857, William W. Crapo of New Bedford; died New Bedford Dec. 13, 1893. Issue. *(See page 935.)*

GEORGE A. TAPPAN, born Aug. 29, 1832; died May 13, 1835.

SERENA DAVIS TAPPAN, born June 18, 1834; died May 11, 1838.

CHARLES A. TAPPAN, born Nov. 13, 1838; died Sept. 26, 1839.

WILLIAM CROCKER TAPPAN, born Apr. 17, 1842; married Sept. 16, 1868, Adelina T. Baker (born Aug. 19, 1846); died Hyde Park Sept. 20, 1909. Issue. *(See page 983.)*

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CHILDREN OF

HARRIET MARIA TOPPAN AND JOHN PAUL T. HASKELL

(From page 961)

LUCY MARIA HASKELL, born Nov. 25, 1833; married Sept. 1852, Asaph Whittlesey; died Apr. 30, 1901. Issue.

NATHANIEL HASKELL, born May 11, 1838; married Mrs. E. Waterman; died 1862.

GEORGE TAPPAN HASKELL, born Jan. 12, 1840; died 1855.

WILLIAM HENRY HASKELL, born Nov. 9, 1842; married Minnie Malve; living.

JOHN WILLIAM CLAGHORN HASKELL, born July 4, 1844; married Sept. 5, 1873, Ella Rhoda Mann of Aurora, Ill.; living in Chicago. Issue. *(See page 984.)*

JOSEPH ELNATHAN HASKELL, born Feb. 27, 1846; married Aug. 2, 1873, Myra Balcomb; living.

JULIA HARRIET HASKELL, born Feb. 7, 1850; married Feb. 6, 1873, Moses Little of Lowell, Mass.; living in Lowell. Issue. *(See page 984.)*

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CHILDREN OF

SOPHIA TOPPAN CROCKER AND CALVIN STEVENS

(From page 962)

OLIVER CROCKER STEVENS, born Boston June 3, 1855; married St. Albans, Vt., June 10, 1885, Julia Burnett Smith (daughter of Ex-Governor John Gregory Smith of Vermont and Ann Eliza Brainerd); died Pasadena, Cal., Mar. 25, 1911. No issue.

WILLIAM STANFORD STEVENS, born Boston June 13, 1859; married St. Albans, Vt., Dec. 11, 1895, Emily Huntington Lewis (daughter of Silas Huntington Lewis and Harriet Safford); living in St. Albans. Issue. *(See page 985.)*

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CHILDREN OF

ANN MARIA CROCKER AND AMOS E. LAWRENCE

(From page 962)

GEORGE OLIVER CROCKER LAWRENCE, born Lancaster, Mass., May 10, 1860; living. Daughter, Gladys Lawrence.

ELIZABETH CROCKER LAWRENCE, born Lancaster, Mass., Nov. 11, 1861; married Professor Samuel Fessenden Clarke of Williams College (born Geneva, Ill., June 4, 1851); living. Daughter, Elizabeth Lawrence Clarke, born Williamstown Sept. 3, 1893.

AMOS EDWARD LAWRENCE, born Lancaster, Mass., Mar. 14, 1863; living. Unmarried.

CHILD OF

MARY HALE CROCKER AND CHARLES D. STICKNEY

(From page 963)

CHARLES DICKINSON STICKNEY, born New Bedford Sept. 28, 1858; married 1890, Helen Hamersley of New York (died Feb. 23, 1911); living in New York. No issue.

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CHILDREN OF

HARRIET M. T. RUGGLES AND EBEN P. HASKELL

(From page 965)

JAMES RUGGLES HASKELL, born Apr. 11, 1851; married Apr. 15, 1875, Amelia Jane Dougherty; died July 26, 1909. No issue.

WILLIAM H. HASKELL, born Apr. 12, 1853; died Sept. 6, 1896. Unmarried.

EDWARD S. HASKELL, born Fairhaven, Apr. 24, 1857; married (1) Dec. 1883, Clara Linwood Roe (born Aug. 18, 1861, died June 5, 1897); (2) Oct. 26, 1899, Edith Tobey Eldred (born Fairhaven Dec. 3, 1877); living in Fairhaven. Issue. *(See page 986.)*

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CHILDREN OF

ELIZABETH CROCKER RUGGLES AND DANIEL T. ROBBINS

(From page 965)

CHARLES S. ROBBINS, born Jan. 9, 1859; died Oct. 2, 1859.

CATHERINE RUGGLES ROBBINS, born July 3, 1854; married Sept 1, 1874, James Warren of Plymouth; died June 17, 1887. Issue. *(See page 987.)*

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CHILDREN OF

CATHERINE BONNEY RUGGLES AND JOHN G. DEXTER

(From page 965)

JOHN WHEELER DEXTER, born Oct. 21, 1866; married Jan. 3, 1894, Mary S. Schrilling; living in Atalissa, Iowa. Issue. *(See page 988.)*

FRANK GIBBS DEXTER, born July 14, 1868; died June 9, 1896.

ELEANOR RICHARDSON DEXTER, born Oct. 18, 1869; married June 6, 1888, William Logan Rodman Gifford; living in St. Louis, Mo. Issue. *(See page 988.)*

HARRIET MARIA DEXTER, born Jan. 22, 1871; died Oct. 8, 1871.

LUCY RUGGLES DEXTER, born Feb. 9, 1872; married July 25, 1894, James P. Porter. Son, Llewellyn P. Porter, born Oct. 18, 1901.

CHARLES RUGG DEXTER, born May 30, 1877; married Mar. 30, 1898, Josephine M. Snell. No issue.

MARY STANFORD DEXTER, born July 16, 1879; married Sept. 9, 1905, Samuel Usher; living in Somerville, Mass. One daughter born May 18, 1907.

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CHILDREN OF

MARY PHILLIPS RUGGLES AND CHARLES P. RUGG

(From page 965)

CHARLES PARKS RUGG, born June 13, 1860; died May 4, 1861.

GEORGE RUGG, born Rochester, Mass., July 2, 1862; married Brockton, Mass., July 20, 1887, Grace Agnes Rogers (born Mar. 5, 1865); living. Issue. *(See page 989.)*

ELIZABETH STANFORD RUGG, born New Bedford Sept. 26, 1867; married New Bedford, June 19, 1900, Albert Wood Holmes (born Mattapoisett Aug. 17, 1852; died New Bedford Feb. 26, 1912); living in New Bedford. Issue. *(See page 989.)*

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CHILDREN OF

SUSAN TABER RUGGLES AND CALVIN E. PRATT

(From page 966)

ALBERT H. PRATT, born Brooklyn Sept. 3, 1861; living. Unmarried.

EDWARD LEE PRATT, born Brooklyn May 14, 1863; died July 27, 1865.

CALVIN E. PRATT, born Brooklyn July 17, 1865; died Apr. 19, 1866.

SUSAN RUGGLES PRATT, born Brooklyn Dec. 14, 1866; married Jan. 19, 1892, William Norris Church, Jr., of New Bedford (died Chestertown, N. Y., Mar. 9, 1899); living in Rochester, Mass. No issue.

POLLY CLAPP PRATT, born Brooklyn Feb. 12, 1868; married June 6, 1894, Livingston Emery (born May 7, 1864); living in Norwood, N. J. Issue. *(See page 990.)*

ANNA STANFORD PRATT, born Brooklyn Mar. 10, 1870; married Mar. 3, 1897, Charles Lincoln Holmes; living in Fall River. Issue. *(See page 990.)*

JANE STRATTON PRATT, born Brooklyn Mar. 10, 1870; married Apr. 30, 1895, Stanley Alden Aldrich; living in Fall River. Issue. *(See page 990.)*

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CHILDREN OF

ELIZA THOMPSON RUGGLES AND HASSAN WHEELER

(From page 966)

CHARLES WHEELER, born July 17, 1864; died .
No issue.

JOHN N. WHEELER, born July 20, 1865; married Ida Pranet; living. Daughters, Helen and Ruth Wheeler.

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CHILDREN OF

ARIANNA GRAVES RUGGLES AND J. AUGUSTUS DURYEE

(From page 966)

PHILIP DURYEE, born Mar. 14, 1867; married Grace Oliver; died May 23, 1906.

AUGUSTUS DURYEE, born Apr. 28, 1868; married Oct. 20, 1902, Effie Weyant; living in Brooklyn. No issue.

RUGGLES DURYEE, died in infancy.

WILLIAM and EDWARD DURYEE, twins, died in infancy.

PETER STANFORD DURYEE, born Dec. 2, 1874; married Nov. 8, 1900, Pauline J. Clephane; living in Englewood, N. J. Issue. *(See page 991.)*

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CHILDREN OF

MARY N. THOMPSON AND GARRETT P. BERGEN

(From page 967)

LAURA BERGEN, born Somerville, N. J., Dec. 30, 1849; married Howard W. Clark of Rockland, Maine; died Dec. 30, 1892.

EMMA STANFORD BERGEN, born Brooklyn, Aug. 30, 1855; married Henry Faber of Brooklyn.

CHILDREN OF

HENRIETTA THOMPSON AND GARRETT P. BERGEN

(From page 967)

SAMUEL WHITE BERGEN, born Brooklyn, Aug. 26, 1862; married Mar. 8, 1893, Lena Boynton. Issue. *(See page 991.)*

CHARLES COLE BERGEN, born Brooklyn Sept. 24, 1864; died Sept. 23, 1900. Unmarried.

HENRIETTA STANFORD BERGEN, born Brooklyn July 2, 1866.

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CHILDREN OF

ELIZABETH E. THOMPSON AND GOOKIN BAKER

(From page 967)

VIRGINIA BAKER, died in infancy.

HAROLD G. BAKER, born May 10, 1855; married Somerville, Mass., Aug. 2, 1878, Carrie L. Smith (died Apr. 1, 1885); living in Detroit. Issue. *(See page 991.)*

WILLIAM STANFORD BAKER, born Aug. 4, 1859; living in Detroit. Unmarried.

ELIZABETH BAKER, died young.

CHILDREN OF

SOPHIA C. THOMPSON AND ZACHEUS BERGEN

(From page 967)

GEORGE CLIFFORD BERGEN, born Brooklyn, Aug. 8, 1859; married Sept. 3, 1890, Edith Trumball; living in South Orange, N. J. Issue. *(See page 992.)*

FREDERIC ROBERTSON BERGEN, born Brooklyn Feb. 16, 1864; died Sept. 12, 1906.

MARY THOMPSON BERGEN, born Brooklyn Aug. 19, 1869; married Apr. 15, 1891, Albert Lincoln Salt; living in Summit, N. J. Son, Lloyd Bergen Salt, born Mar. 18, 1893.

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CHILDREN OF

SAMUEL W. THOMPSON AND MARY F. TOOKER

(From page 967)

SUSAN DECAMP THOMPSON, born Brooklyn Oct. 24, 1863; died Detroit Jan. 27, 1867.

J. ALFRED THOMPSON, born Brooklyn June 5, 1865; married St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 1890, Frances A. Borgess; living. Issue. *(See page 992.)*

FRANK BERGEN THOMPSON, born Detroit June 12, 1867; married Detroit Oct. 17, 1895, Hattie Burk; living. No issue.

ROBERT AUGUSTUS THOMPSON, born Detroit Nov. 3, 1871; married Brooklyn Apr. 1895, Lucy Wanzor; living. Issue. *(See page 992.)*

LOUIS SONER THOMPSON, born Detroit Mar. 15, 1875; married Phoenix, Ariz., Oct. 18, 1905, Louise Vaughn; living. Issue. *(See page 993.)*

FORD DECAMP THOMPSON, born Detroit Mar. 1, 1878; married Brooklyn Oct. 1, 1902, Minnie Gerken; living. No issue.

MARY FORD THOMPSON, born Detroit Mar. 1, 1878; living. Unmarried.

SAMUEL CALLAWAY THOMPSON, born Detroit Jan. 13, 1880; married Brooklyn June 22, 1904, Mary A. Wells; living. Son, Arthur Porter Thompson, born July 31, 1905.

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CHILD OF

ANN MARIA THOMPSON AND BOERUM C. PETERSON

(From page 968)

SUSAN THOMPSON PETERSON, born Oct. 7, 1869; married Dec. 4, 1894, Rev. Frank Leonard Luce of Marion, Mass., later of Dorchester, Mass. (born June 15, 1866). Issue. *(See page 993.)*

CHILDREN OF

WILLIAM CROCKER TAPPAN AND ADELINA T. BAKER

(From page 969)

GEORGE TAPPAN, born July 26, 1870; died Nov. 5, 1870.

SARAH CRAPO TAPPAN, born June 27, 1873; married (1) Oct. 9, 1895, Guy B. Carter (died Sept. 11, 1896); (2) Mar. 30, 1907, Richard Coe of Durham, N. H.; living in Hyde Park. Daughter, Serena Tappan Coe, born Jan. 9, 1911.

HAROLD HARDING TAPPAN, born Feb. 19, 1883; died July 14, 1883.

STANFORD DAVIS TAPPAN, born Aug. 12, 1885; living.

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CHILDREN OF

JOHN W. C. HASKELL AND ELLA R. MANN

(From page 970)

HARRIET ELIZABETH HASKELL, born Nov. 6, 1874; married John Christbiel Curtiss of Chicago. Issue. *(See page 994.)*

LOUISE HASKELL, born Mar. 25, 1879; died July 24, 1879.

GEORGE AUSTIN HASKELL, born Jan. 17, 1886; married June 14, 1904, Harriet Keith. Daughter, Jean Haskell, born May 22, 1906.

JOHN PAUL HASKELL, born Jan. 17, 1886; married July 19, 1909, Mary Bertha Paterson. Daughter, Mary Page Haskell, born Aug. 26, 1910.

CHILDREN OF

JULIA HARRIET HASKELL AND MOSES LITTLE

(From page 970)

EDMUND COOK LITTLE, born Apr. 17, 1874; married Oct. 18, 1905, Maude Greenslit of Hampton, Conn; living.

HARRY WEBB LITTLE, born Nov. 3, 1877; died Apr. 9, 1879.

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CHILDREN OF

WILLIAM STANFORD STEVENS AND EMILY H. LEWIS

(From page 971)

WILLIAM STANFORD STEVENS, born Oct. 21, 1896; died Oct. 31, 1896.

STANFORD HUNTINGTON STEVENS, born Oct. 5, 1897.

PHILIP GREELEY STEVENS, born Aug. 16, 1902.

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CHILDREN OF

EDWARD S. HASKELL AND CLARA L. ROE

(From page 973)

ELIZA WHEELER HASKELL, born June 16, 1884; died June 19, 1884.

AMELIA RUGGLES HASKELL, born May 20, 1885; married Oct. 2, 1909, Walter S. Johnston; living in Roslindale, Mass. Son, Walter S. Johnston, born Feb. 3, 1911.

STANFORD LINWOOD HASKELL, born Oct. 23, 1887; now in Philippine Islands.

EDNA WINIFRED HASKELL, born Aug. 2, 1890.

ALICE LOUISE HASKELL, born Oct. 16, 1892; died Aug. 27, 1894.

CHILD OF

EDWARD S. HASKELL AND EDITH T. ELDRED

(From page 973)

HELEN STOTHOF HASKELL, born Dec. 12, 1901.

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CHILDREN OF

CATHERINE RUGGLES ROBBINS AND JAMES WARREN

(From page 974)

KATHLEEN WARREN, born Nov. 25, 1875; married May 12, 1896, Harry Brewer Harding. Issue. *(See page 994.)*

ANNA WARREN, born Jan. 3, 1878.

ALICE BRADFORD WARREN, born Aug. 15, 1879.

IDA WARREN, born July 6, 1881; married Apr. 6, 1904, John Robertson Maltbie.

ELIZABETH RUGGLES WARREN, born Apr. 29, 1887; married Apr. 16, 1910, Offley Tatum Brown.

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CHILDREN OF

JOHN WHEELER DEXTER AND MARY S. SCHRILLING

(From page 975)

JOHN P. DEXTER, born Oct. 1, 1895.

LOUIS P. DEXTER, born Dec. 2, 1897.

FRANK G. DEXTER, born Mar. 25, 1899.

HAROLD A. DEXTER, born Feb. 22, 1902.

CHILDREN OF

ELEANOR RICHARDSON DEXTER AND WILLIAM L. R. GIFFORD

(From page 975)

CATHERINE GIFFORD, born 1889; died 1903.

HUMPHREY A. GIFFORD, born Nov. 15, 1890.

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CHILDREN OF

GEORGE RUGG AND GRACE A. ROGERS

(From page 976)

GERTRUDE ROGERS RUGG, born Brattleboro, Vt., Sept. 18, 1888.

CHARLES PARKS RUGG, born Ipswich, Mass., July 13, 1891.

CHILDREN OF

ELIZABETH STANFORD RUGG AND ALBERT W. HOLMES

(From page 976)

ALBERT WOOD HOLMES, born Nov. 17, 1901.

GORDON HOLMES, born Oct. 29, 1905.

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CHILDREN OF
POLLY CLAPP PRATT AND LIVINGSTON EMERY
(From page 977)

CALVIN EMERY, born Apr. 15, 1895.

CHARLES EDWARD EMERY, born Apr. 8, 1897.

KATHERINE EMERY, born Nov. 19, 1902; died Feb. 4, 1903.

ALBERT LIVINGSTON EMERY, born Sept. 14, 1904; died Feb. 9, 1905.

PAULINE EMERY, born Apr. 25, 1906.

CHILDREN OF
ANNA STANFORD PRATT AND CHARLES L. HOLMES
(From page 977)

CHARLES CALVIN HOLMES, born Dec. 4, 1897.

STANFORD HOLMES, born Oct. 2, 1900.

LINCOLN PRATT HOLMES, born Dec. 21, 1906.

CHILDREN OF
JANE STRATTON PRATT AND STANLEY A. ALDRICH
(From page 977)

STANLEY ALDEN ALDRICH, born Nov. 30, 1897.

MALCOLM PRATT ALDRICH, born Oct. 1, 1900.

HULBERT STRATTON ALDRICH, born Apr. 3, 1907.

DUNCAN EARLE ALDRICH, born July 9, 1910.

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CHILDREN OF

PETER STANFORD DURYEE AND PAULINE J. CLEPHANE

(From page 979)

PAULINE CLEPHANE DURYEE, born June 30, 1903.

MARGARET RUGGLES DURYEE, born Oct. 28, 1904.

CHILDREN OF

SAMUEL WHITE BERGEN AND LENA BOYNTON

(From page 980)

HAROLD BOYNTON BERGEN, born Brooklyn Dec. 28, 1893.

GARRETT LAWRENCE BERGEN, born Brooklyn Apr. 28, 1904.

CHILD OF

HAROLD G. BAKER AND CARRIE L. SMITH

(From page 981)

MILDRED BAKER, born Sept. 21, 1879; married Apr. 12, 1904, J. W. White of New York. Son, John J. White, born Feb. 27, 1906.

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CHILDREN OF
GEORGE CLIFFORD BERGEN AND EDITH TRUMBALL
(From page 981)

ARNOLD TRUMBALL BERGEN, born 1891.

ELLIOT CLIFFORD BERGEN, born 1893.

CHILDREN OF
J. ALFRED THOMPSON AND FRANCES A. BORGESS
(From page 982)

CHARLOTTE M. THOMPSON, born Oct. 27, 1891.

J. ALFRED THOMPSON, born July 31, 1893.

RALPH F. THOMPSON, born Sept. 2, 1895.

MARRIE F. THOMPSON, born Aug. 16, 1897.

EMILY LUCILLE THOMPSON, born Oct. 20, 1898.

LOUIS F. THOMPSON, born Jan. 27, 1904.

CHILDREN OF
ROBERT AUGUSTUS THOMPSON AND LUCY WANZOR
(From page 982)

ROBERT WESTFIELD THOMPSON, born May 5, 1896.

WARREN HINCHMAN THOMPSON, born Oct. 7, 1906.

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CHILDREN OF

LOUIS SONER THOMPSON AND LOUISE VAUGHN

(From page 982)

STEWART VAUGHN THOMPSON, born Sept. 25, 1906.

MARY TOOKER THOMPSON, born June 16, 1908.

CAROLYN PIERSON THOMPSON, born Mar. 22, 1910.

CHILDREN OF

SUSAN THOMPSON PETERSON AND FRANK L. LUCE

(From page 983)

STANFORD LEONARD LUCE, born Sept. 28, 1896.

VIRGINIA LUCE, born Oct. 2, 1901.

DOROTHEA DELANO LUCE, born Feb. 6, 1905.

FRANK LEONARD LUCE, born June 4, 1907.

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CHILDREN OF

HARRIET ELIZABETH HASKELL AND JOHN C. CURTISS

(From page 984)

PAULINE VIRGINIA CURTISS, born July 9, 1901.

HARRIET EUGENIA CURTISS, born July 9, 1904.

CHILDREN OF

KATHLEEN WARREN AND HARRY B. HARDING

(From page 987)

JOHN CAPEN HARDING, born May 13, 1898; died Dec. 30, 1898.

PRISCILLA HARDING, born May 22, 1900.

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Chapter XII

DESCENDANTS
OF
AARON DAVIS
AND
SARAH MORSE SMITH

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CHILDREN OF
AARON DAVIS AND SARAH MORSE SMITH

HARRIET MARIA DAVIS, born Newburyport Oct. 5, 1802; married Honolulu, Oahu, Pacific Ocean, Feb. 26, 1833, Charles Rand Smith; died St. Louis, Mo., July 4, 1849. Issue. *(See page 999.)*

SARAH ANN DAVIS, born Newburyport Jan. 25, 1805; died Jan. 28, 1805, "of a consumption."

SARAH ANN DAVIS, born Newburyport Mar. 11, 1806; died June 8, 1807, "of the canker."

SERENA DAVIS, born Newburyport Jan. 17, 1808; married Nov. 10, 1829, George Tappan of Newburyport; died Hyde Park, Mass., Feb. 5, 1896. Issue. *(See page 969.)*

SARAH ANN DAVIS, born Newburyport July 10, 1810; married May 23, 1836, Thomas Charles Carter, Newburyport; died Newburyport Mar. 23, 1869. Issue. *(See page 1000.)*

MARTHA WILLS DAVIS, born Newburyport Aug. 9, 1812; married May 23, 1836, Anson Whelpley Bayley, Newburyport; died Aug. 7, 1845. One son, Frederick Bayley.

AARON CHARLES DAVIS, born Newburyport Mar. 3, 1815; died Aug. 8, 1816, "of a watery head, together with other complaints."

AARON CHARLES DAVIS, born Newburyport Dec. 7, 1816; died Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 27, 1852. Unmarried.

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JOHN WILLS DAVIS, born Newburyport Apr. 23, 1819; died Sacramento, Cal., Feb. 24, 1897. Unmarried.

ELEANOR TRACY DAVIS, born Newburyport May 5, 1821; married 1841, Thomas Russell Colcord, Newburyport; died Santa Barbara, Cal., Feb. 9, 1907. Issue living in Missouri and California.

MARY KNAP DAVIS, born Newburyport May 10, 1824; died Feb. 17, 1826, "of convulsion fits."

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CHILDREN OF

HARRIET MARIA DAVIS AND CHARLES R. SMITH

(From page 997)

WILLIAM CHARLES SMITH, born Honolulu 1833; married Newburyport 1857, Elizabeth A. Knapp of Newburyport; died at sea. Issue. *(See page 1002.)*

CHARLOTTE HINCKLEY SMITH, born at sea, on the Pacific Ocean, Nov. 24, 1839; married New Bedford June 13, 1861, Charles Henry Peirce (died Mar. 3, 1904); living in Brookline, Mass. Issue. *(See page 1001.)*

SARAH MORSE SMITH, born in Mobile, Ala., 1841; died St. Louis, Mo., 1844.

CHARLES AUGUSTUS SMITH, born St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 1, 1846; married Amesbury, Mass., July 12, 1871, Emily Binney; died Newburyport Feb. 2, 1882. Issue. *(See page 1002.)*

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CHILDREN OF

SARAH ANN DAVIS AND THOMAS C. CARTER

(From page 997)

THOMAS CARTER, born Newburyport June 30, 1838; married Berne, Albany Co., N. Y., Sept. 15, 1859, Sarah Hochstrasser; died Cohoes, N. Y., July 10, 1875. Issue. *(See page 1003.)*

ISAAC SMITH CARTER, born Cohoes, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1839; married New Bedford Nov. 22, 1861, Elizabeth Howland; died Flint, Mich., Feb. 24, 1868. Issue. *(See page 1004.)*

ELIZABETH HOWE CARTER, born Cohoes, N. Y., June 4, 1841; died Aug. 8, 1841.

CAROLINE CARTER, born New Bedford Aug. 7, 1842; living in Haverhill, Mass. Unmarried.

SARAH MEHITABLE CARTER, born Waterford, N. Y., Nov. 25, 1844; died Flint, Mich., Feb. 2, 1865. Unmarried.

GEORGE TAPPAN CARTER, born Cohoes, N. Y., July 13, 1849; married Newburyport Apr. 17, 1884, Charlotte Osgood (daughter of Nathaniel S. Osgood); died Cohoes June 27, 1902. Issue. *(See page 1003.)*

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CHILDREN OF

CHARLOTTE HINCKLEY SMITH AND CHARLES H. PEIRCE

(From page 999)

WILLIAM TAPPAN PEIRCE, born New Bedford Mar. 16, 1862; living in Colorado. Unmarried.

ARTHUR PEIRCE, born New Bedford May 31, 1863; died Aug. 5, 1863.

HARRIET DAVIS PEIRCE, born New Bedford Mar. 17, 1866; married New Bedford Sept. 25, 1888, Benjamin Harris Anthony; living in New Bedford. Issue. *(See page 1005.)*

MARGARET SERENA PEIRCE, born New Bedford Aug. 14, 1867; living in Brookline, Mass. Unmarried.

CHARLOTTE PEIRCE, born New Bedford Nov. 24, 1872; living in Brookline, Mass. Unmarried.

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CHILDREN OF

WILLIAM CHARLES SMITH AND ELIZABETH A. KNAPP

(From page 999)

WILLIAM ALFRED SMITH, born Newburyport 1855; died Oct. 23, 1881. Unmarried.

CHARLES OTIS SMITH, born Newburyport 1855 (twin); died Sept. 11, 1858.

CHILDREN OF

CHARLES AUGUSTUS SMITH AND EMILY BINNEY

(From page 999)

GERTRUDE BINNEY SMITH, born St. Louis Dec. 6, 1872; living in Amesbury, Mass. Unmarried.

WILLIAM BINNEY SMITH, born St. Louis Apr. 8, 1874; living.

EMILY HOPE SMITH, born St. Louis Feb. 22, 1876; died Amesbury July 9, 1896.

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CHILDREN OF

THOMAS CARTER AND SARAH HOCHSTRASSER

(From page 1000)

MARY LOUISE CARTER, born Cohoes, N. Y., Dec. 8, 1860; died Cohoes Mar. 10, 1875.

VINCENT CARTER, born Cohoes, N. Y., Nov. 26, 1862; living in Troy, N. Y. Unmarried.

CHILD OF

GEORGE TAPPAN CARTER AND CHARLOTTE OSGOOD

(From page 1000)

CAROLINE LEE CARTER, born Cohoes, N. Y., May 8, 1885; living in Haverhill, Mass. Unmarried.

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CHILDREN OF

ISAAC SMITH CARTER AND ELIZABETH HOWLAND

(From page 1000)

MARY ESTHER CARTER, born New Bedford Jan. 2, 1862; married Amesbury Sept. 13, 1882, Stephen C. Lowe of New Bedford; living in West Newton, Mass. Issue. *(See page 1006.)*

EDWARD HOWLAND CARTER, born Flint, Mich., Sept. 22, 1863; married Louise Whiting; living in New Bedford. No issue.

FANNY CANNON CARTER, born Flint, Mich., Sept. 7, 1864; married New Bedford Apr. 6, 1885, James William Hindle; living in New Bedford. Issue. *(See page 1006.)*

NELLIE CARTER, born Flint, Mich., Aug. 14, 1866; died young.

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CHILDREN OF

HARRIET DAVIS PEIRCE AND BENJAMIN H. ANTHONY

(From page 1001)

EDMUND ANTHONY, SECOND, born New Bedford Sept. 28, 1889.

MARGARET ANTHONY, born New Bedford Feb. 18, 1891.

BENJAMIN ANTHONY, SECOND, born New Bedford Feb. 24, 1892; died Feb. 25, 1892.

CATHERINE CHANDLER ANTHONY, born New Bedford Sept. 20, 1896.

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CHILDREN OF

MARY ESTHER CARTER AND STEPHEN C. LOWE

(From page 1004)

PHILIP CARTER LOWE, born New Bedford Apr. 11, 1884; living in West Newton, Mass. Unmarried.

ESTHER SCHOFIELD LOWE, born New Bedford Apr. 8, 1886; married West Newton June 20, 1911, Barton Leonard; living in Boston.

STEPHEN CLIFFORD LOWE, born New Bedford Oct. 16, 1888; married Oct. 4, 1911, Marion Hutchinson Seavey; living in Mattapoisett, Mass.

ELEANOR DAVIS LOWE, born New Bedford Dec. 14, 1898.

CHILDREN OF

FANNY CANNON CARTER AND JAMES W. HINDLE

(From page 1004)

EDWARD ISAAC HINDLE, born New Bedford May 8, 1888. Unmarried.

MARGARET CARTER HINDLE, born New Bedford June 6, 1904.

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ADDENDA

Part IV
ANCESTORS OF WILLIAMS SLOCUM

Chapter I

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REBECCA BENNETT

It seems that Rebecca Bennett Slocum Wing was a Williams, after all, — maternally. After the text of these notes was in final form for the printer I received the well authenticated information, through Mr. Lawrence Brainerd of Boston, that Anna Bennett, the mother of Rebecca, was a Williams. Anna, the wife of Jonathan Bennett of Newport, was born in Boston, November 4, 1674, being a twin daughter of John Williams and Anna Alcock. This discovery adds a number of interesting persons to your list of comeoverers.

Nathaniel Williams, your comeovering ancestor, was admitted to the church of Boston May 26, 1639, and made a freeman in the same month. He was a "glover" and prominent as a business man, as appears by the great frequency of his name as a witness to wills, an appraiser of estates, etc. He lived on Court Street, and later by the harbor near the foot of State Street. He was elected a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company in 1644 and became a Lieutenant of the Massachusetts militia. He was Clerk of the Market in 1651, Constable 1656–7, and a Selectman of Boston from 1659 until his death in 1661. His wife Mary, who came with him from England, and was admitted to the church in 1640,

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after his death married Peter Brackett. His will, dated February 22, 1661, was witnessed by Theodore Atkinson, another comeoverer of yours. His inventory disclosed an estate of £994. His descendants have been prominent for many generations in Boston. His son, John Williams, your ancestor, was born in Boston, August 15, 1644, and there in 1670 married Anna, the daughter of Doctor John Alcock, and the granddaughter of George Alcock of Roxbury.

George Alcock came over with Governor Winthrop in 1630. With him came his wife, who died shortly afterwards. She was a sister of the Reverend Thomas Hooker, "grave, godly, and judicious Hooker," who became one of the leading lights of the settlement of Hartford in Connecticut. There is a conjectural account of the ancestry of this many times great grandmother Hooker in the New England Historical and Genealogical Register, Vol. 47, p. 189. George Alcock and his wife had a son John, born in 1626 or 1627, in England, who did not come over with his parents. George Alcock on his arrival in the colony was made a Deacon of the Dorchester church, but soon after, in 1632, founded the first church of Roxbury, of which he remained a Deacon during the few remaining years of his life. He lived in Roxbury, near the "Bull Pasture," next to Governor Dudley, on what is now Bartlett Street, and had land of several hundred acres in extent allotted to him. He acted as a physician and is sometimes designated as "Doctor Alcock," a title which his son afterwards bore with much

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distinction. He was a member of the first General Court of the Colony in 1634.

In Reverend John Eliot's Record he says of Deacon George Alcock: "He made two voyages to England, upon just calling thereunto; wherein he had much experience of God's preservation and blessings. He brought over his son John Alcock. He also brought over a wife by whom he had his second son Samuel . . . He lived in a good and godly sort and dyed in the end of the tenth month Anno 1640 and left a good savor behind him; the Poore of the church much bewailing his losse." In his will, dated December 22, 1640, George Alcock makes careful provision for the education of his son John, who was then about thirteen years old.

John Alcock came over with his father probably in 1636 on one of the journeys which Mr. Eliot chronicles. His father's care for his education was well rewarded. He entered Harvard College and graduated with a Master's degree in 1646. During the next few years he taught school in Hartford, doubtless under the advice of his uncle, the Reverend Thomas Hooker. He studied medicine and probably received a degree from some European University, since he is given the title on the records of "M. D.," a title which he could not have received from any institution in this country at that time. Most of the physicians of his day were designated simply "Doctor." He settled in Roxbury, being admitted to the church there in May, 1650, and in 1652 was admitted a freeman of the Colony. He took a leading posi-

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tion not only as a physician, but as a public spirited citizen. Later he removed to Boston, doubtless for the convenience of his medical practice. He had large estates of land in Dorchester, Roxbury, Scituate, Stow and other places. In 1655 the General Court granted him about one thousand acres of land in the town of Marlborough, known as "The Farm," about which there is much of interest in the public records. John Alcock died in Boston March 27, 1667, aged forty years, and was buried in Roxbury. He provides in his will for his eight children, all minors, and especially provides for his daughter Anna, who was your ancestress. He leaves "£3 to the Church of X^{t} in Roxbury to buy them a good wine bowl." The descendants of John and Samuel Alcock were numerous. In some branches the name has been corrupted to Alcott. A. Bronson Alcott of Concord was one of these descendants. John Alcock in 1648 married Sarah Palgrave (six years his senior), the daughter of Doctor Richard Palgrave of Charlestown.

Richard Palgrave of Stepney, Middlesex County, England, came over with Governor Winthrop in 1630, and settled in Charlestown, applying as a freeman October 19, 1630, and being admitted in 1631. He and his wife united with the first church of Boston and maintained their membership in this church, and their children, although born in Charlestown, were baptized in Boston. He was a physician, in fact, the first "Doctor" of the Colony, and it is not strange that Doctor John Alcock should have married into the pro-

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fession. He died in Charlestown in 1656. His widow Anne survived him some twelve years. She returned to England, but subsequently came back to New England and died in Roxbury March 17, 1668, aged 75. In her will she says that her son, John Alcock, took into his possession the two hundred acre grant of land to her husband, Richard, and she devises the same to the children of John Alcock. She gives to your ancestress, Anna Alcock, eldest daughter of John Alcock, her dwelling house in Boston and all her movables. Sarah Palgrave, who married Doctor John Alcock, died in 1665, two years before her husband's death, and three years before her mother's death. The Reverend Samuel Danforth says "Mrs. Sarah Alcock dyed, a vertous woman, of unstained life, very skilful in physick and chiurgery, exceeding active, yea, unwearied, in ministering to ye necessities of others. Her works praise her in ye gates."

Block Island, called by the Indians Manisses, an island about eight miles south of what is now the state of Rhode Island, was first visited in 1524 by Verrazzano, who reported to Francis I of France that "it was full of hills, covered with trees, well peopled, for we saw fires all along the coast." In 1614 a Dutch navigator, Adrian Bloc, visited the island and gave it its name. In 1636, John Oldham, the man whom the Plymouth Colony repudiated, and who gave so much trouble to the Massachusetts Colony, went to Bloc Island

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to trade with the Indians and was by them murdered. To avenge this murder, Governor Winthrop sent an expedition to the island under the command of Col. John Endicott. There is much of interest in the history of this expedition. As a result the Colony of Massachusetts claimed the island by right of conquest, although it was manifestly within the Dutch possessions. In 1658 the General Court of Massachusetts granted the island to John Endicott, Richard Bellingham, Daniel Dennison and William Hawthorne. In 1660 these four proprietors sold the island to Doctor John Alcock of Roxbury for £400. Doctor Alcock associated with himself some sixteen partners, who settled the island which was, not long after, joined with the Rhode Island Colony, and organized as the town of New Shoreham.

John Williams of Boston, the son of the comeoverer, Nathaniel Williams, and the son in law of Doctor John Alcock, went to Block Island with his bride soon after 1670, and there settled. In 1679 and 1680 and subsequently he was a Deputy from New Shoreham to the General Assembly of Rhode Island. He acted on several important committees in relation to affairs connected with the mother country. In 1686 he was made Attorney General of Rhode Island and wrote a remonstrance to the King against an objectionable writ of quo warranto. He probably removed his residence from Block Island to Newport about 1685. It was in Newport in 1687 that he died. He was only forty-three years of age at the time of his death. His history indicates that had he lived longer he

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might have had an important influence in the development of the Rhode Island Colonies. His will, recorded in Boston, provides for his numerous children, of whom Anna, who married Jonathan Bennett, was your ancestress.

Anna Alcock, your ancestress, the widow of John Williams, married in Newport in 1689, Robert Guthrie of Block Island. She died in Newport in 1723. Her will, dated September 11, 1714, is the source from which all this information about your Williams, Palgrave, Alcock ancestry was derived. She writes "I, Anna Guthrie, late of Block Island, relict of Robert Guthrie of Block Island, and administratrix on the will of my former husband John Williams, of Boston, Massachusetts . . . give to Ann Bennett, my daughter, widow of Jonathan Bennett of Newport" a certain lot of land in Newport, and other property. It was undoubtedly the financial means of his wife as a daughter of John Williams which set Jonathan Bennett up in business and enabled him to leave a silver tankard to his daughter Rebecca, who married Peleg Slocum. So, perhaps, it is not strange that she was remembered as a "Williams" to my great discomfiture for many months, but finally to my great satisfaction in solving the riddle of her descent.

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INDEX OF NAMES

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INDEX OF NAMES

[Compiled by William M. and Margaret C. Emery.]

This index contains names used only in a genealogical sense. The names on the circular charts, in the alphabetical List of Comeoverers at page 11, and in the tables preceding the respective chapters are not indexed. Women are indexed under their maiden names, except when such are not known, the form in that case being the wife's Christian name and the husband's surname; e. g., "Nicholson, Mrs. Jane," wife of Joseph Nicholson.

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